A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news; under the control of the General Association of California.

It is the organ of no sect or party, and is pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Song from the Inner Life.

BY T. H. CHIVERS, M.D.

Sing to the Lord, oh! weary soul of sorrow!
Sing to the Lord, though chastened by his rod!
Sing to the Lord that others hope may borrow—
"The pure in heart see God."

Sink not beneath the yoke of tribulation,
Poor weary mortal on life's thorny road!
But bear up stately with this consolation—
"The pure in heart see God."

Take up thy Cross—when thou art weary laden,
Think how Christ sank beneath the heavy load!
High over Calvary shines the Heavenly Aiden—
"The pure in heart see God."

Cherish the Golden Words that he has spoken,
Then march up Calvary with the heavy load,
Where his pure body on the Cross was broken—
"The pure in heart see God."

His yoke is easy—light, too, is his burden—
Death is the Gate to his Divine Abode—
The Land of Promise lies beyond the Jordan—
"The pure in heart see God."

Angels of Light their vigils now are keeping,
Crowding the ladder up to Heaven's abode—
While Jacob soft on Bethel-Plain lies sleeping—
"The pure in heart see God."

A flood of glory down from Heaven comes streaming,
Washing the Angels white along the road—
While, weary with his wrestling, he lies dreaming—
"The pure in heart see God."

God's golden glory up the East is springing,
Flooding with splendor all that Blest Abode,
While Angels cluster at the High Gates singing—
"The pure in heart see God."

Rising, restrengthened, like the Blest Immortals
Climbing the ladder, from the dewy sod,
He hears again at Heaven's crystalline portals—
"The pure in heart see God."

Thus, while the good are on the dark earth sleeping,
Weary with traveling on life's thorny road—
Angels around their heads strict watch are keeping,
"The pure in heart see God!"

So, while the thorns are round the good man springing,
Bleeding his feet till they baptize the sod—
Angels of Light are to his high soul singing—
"The pure in heart see God."

Wide as Ezekiel's over-flowing river,
No eye could see across, it was so broad—
Shall this sweet song flow down the world forever—
"The pure in heart see God."

OREGON DEPARTMENT.

Early Missionary Labors Among the Indians of Oregon.—No. 6.

MR. SPALDING'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Why the Indian Department, under all these circumstances, can thus seize and withhold the dear old home from this one surviving missionary, now in his old age, and thus inflict upon him yearly these great wrongs and injuries, who once did so much for the Government and the American people, is perfectly unaccountable to him. I do not complain simply because I have been thus stripped and made destitute by this outrage, but I do complain of ingratitude. The manifold blessings to the American people which I have enumerated, and I challenge a denial, deserve better of the American Government than what I am now receiving at its hands. I complain of this unnecessary, unaccountable seizure of my mission station, where a great and good work was accomplished, perhaps the greatest effected for any single tribe on this side of the mountains, and by the direct agency of the Word of God and Christian hymns in their own language, through the feeble labors of myself and wife during the eleven years we were permitted to reside among them as their teachers, and had the unspeakable privilege of seeing over one hundred of this people brought into the fold of Christ, thirty with church fellowship; the language reduced to a written state, the Gospel of Matthew translated and printed with other books, a large school of over two hundred and thirty of most enthusiastic scholars collected, two-thirds of them able to read well, half able to write, some elegantly, and even yet, after seventeen years neglect, they correspond with one another. The Lawyer, principal chief, writes his powerful speeches, which he delivers at the councils. A large class of girls were taught to knit, card, spin and weave, by Mrs. Spalding; over two hundred yards of good flannel were woven. The whole nation well instructed in raising orchards, cattle, and cultivating their lands; over twenty thousand bushels of grain were raised yearly the last years, and even yet they retain that habit, and twenty-five thousand bushels of grain were raised by them last year and brought to their mill at Lapwai, and weighed and ground for them. The whole nation, with the exception of a small camp, a church and school-going and Sabbath observing people, and the whole nation, with above exception, firmly attached to the American Government, and well instructed in its principles. I am happy to say that they retain this fidelity to our government and people, as may be seen in the Governor's message to the last Legislature, where he speaks of them as "affording an admirable example of Christian forbearance and fidelity under many provocations and sore temptations." Had I been permitted to have returned to my home and missionary work in 1859 or '60, with the teams, cows, horses, sheep, and implements I then had, when I abandoned my home in the Wallamette at great sacrifice, to return to my work among this people, it is impossible to say how far they would not have been advanced in schools, in reform, in the cultivation of their lands and the raising of herds; as I could have accomplished double the amount every year with the extensive markets which the gold mines have opened in this country the last five years, to what I did when here without markets or sources of supplies. I say I do complain of this unnecessary, unaccountable outrage upon one of the cardinal principles of our Government, "free toleration."

REASONS FOR DEPRIVING MR. SPALDING OF HIS HOME.

Only two reasons have been given for robbing me of my mission. One was given verbally, and probably is the true one, by a late superintendent of this district, who said, as I am told, that "Spalding should not be allowed to return to his mission at Lapwai, as he would give them trouble by his instructions."

The superintendent above referred to removed the only other Protestant missionary to Indians east of the Cascades from being teacher on a Reservation. His successor restored that missionary to his good work, and appointed the unworthy writer, teacher on this Nez Perces Reservation, after being worried out. But my hands are tied. He says the Board would not thought of claiming land at the mouth of Lapwai but for improvements put upon it by the Indian Department. The superintendent, being a man of free toleration to all religions, rebuked this charge of his agent, and their documents went on to Washington, and the superintendent was immediately dismissed and the agent was sustained. I do not say it was because of his free principles, but it looks like it to me.

Although the claims of all other citizens who have lost by depredations of Indians, on both sides of the mountains, have always generously been met by the Government, while that of our mission, to the amount of $26,000, for the property, stock, mills, buildings, etc., destroyed at its three stations, in connection with the massacre of Dr. Whitman, has been steadily refused, and although all the Catholic mission claims in this upper country, generously donated and confirmed to them by Congress, August 14, 1848, at the same time my Lapwai claim was confirmed to the Board, have been steadily and every where respected by the Government, and not one molested but my single home at Lapwai, the only Protestant among the whole. Still, I probably should have remained silent, had the Government let my beloved dead alone; but the tomb has been violated, and after she has been dead twelve years, and of her who was undoubtedly among the very few most accomplished ladies, most successful, devoted missionaries, the most devoted, sincere mothers and neighbors that ever set foot on these shores; and to whose memory, more than to any other person living or dead, that Government owes a debt of gratitude. Agent Hutchins says, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs publishes the statement in his Report for 1862, page 426, and files it away in the archives of Washington, and sends it to all parts of the world, in substance that Mrs. Spalding turned missionary apostate or traitor and "voluntarily abandoned" her home and mission on the 4th of December, 1847, and went into other work in the Wallamette. I will give the statement verbatim: "It appears he (Mr. Eells) has recently filed a notification for the claim at a land office in Washington Territory. * * This is the first time this office has been notified that this land was claimed for any other purpose than the purpose of its present use, and as it is currently understood by those who were in the country at the time that the missionaries voluntarily abandoned the claim, 4th of Dec., 1847. * * As they have made no demonstration of returning from that time (Dec. 4th, 1847) to the present, and have been engaged in other pursuits. * * Would not have realized the force of their claim for some time yet to come, except from the value attached to the spot by the Indian Department's improvements." Report of the Secretary of Interior for 1862, page 426.

We are prepared by this time to expect any thing from the agents of Buchanan and Fillmore; but the reason why any man calling himself an American on this coast should thus defame the character of Mrs. Spalding, is difficult to understand. Twelve years after her death he selects the most fearful day of her calamities as the day of her abandonment of her mission—the day when, having just learned by the escaped Canfield of the horrible butchery of Doctor and Mrs. Whitman, and all the Americans at Waiilatpu, and the probable massacre of her daughter and the fifty women and children at that station, and the probable murder of her husband, as when last heard from he was pursued by the savages, and the determined destruction of all the American settlements on the coast, and the certainty that the murderers, now phrenzied by the taste of blood, would be upon the station, as they were already assembled within twelve miles; Mrs. Spalding, with great presence of mind, and as her only safety, threw herself at once upon her people, the Nez Perces, who raised immediately, and took her, the three children, a young woman and the four white men, and retreated to the nearest point of timber, where the white men proceeded to fort themselves, in connection with Mr. Craig's cabin, and the Indians to dispose of their camp and horses for the best possible defence. But in this they came nigh being frustrated, as a band of about forty of the enemy came upon them in the fore part of the day, and another massacre was prevented only by the interposing hand of God, the great caution of the whites, and the steady course of the Nez Perces.

Plowering in Oregon.—No. 3.

My last communication closed with the statement that I had concluded my school and was preparing to engage more systematically in efforts for laying moral and religious foundations. Though there were some religious people in Portland at that time, yet everything was unformed, and shape and consistence must be given to the various elements in order to effective working and progress. One of the first steps towards the end sought, was to secure some suitable place for conducting religious services; and not only suitable, but a place over which we should have so complete control, as to prevent the interruption and breaking up of our efforts by the movements, religious or secular, of others. We needed also, personally, self and wife, a house and home more permanent, and cheaper than a rented one could be; for the very poor place which we then occupied as such, cost us rent at the rate of $200 per year; and we knew that no comfortable home (the building of several such was just commenced) could be had for less than $500, or $600 per year. This expense annually, we could not begin to meet, as we were receiving only $500 a year from the A. H. Mis. Society, and that was about all we could rely on for support at that time. What should be done then to secure these advantages so necessary in order to any good hope of progress. There was no church to organize and go forward with the enterprise of building a house of worship. Plainly, then, if a church edifice was to be erected, and a dwelling for ourselves, I must personally solicit and collect the funds for the former, plan and superintend its erection, and bear all the risk of the enterprise, failure of funds, etc., etc. And in the case of the dwelling house, I must with my own hands do much of the work of making ready materials and erecting it, for deficiency of means would not permit me do it in any other way.

A location for these buildings must first be chosen. The town proprietors, both from generosity, and from personal advantage in town progress, had offered a site to our denomination, and also to the Methodists, provided church edifices were erected thereupon. In company with a prospective member of our church, yet to be formed, I went into the then forest, to make the selection. After considerable examination and comparison of places, we fixed upon the present site of the Congregational church, with the idea that the town, in respect to family residences, would eventually be built upon the high ground around and beyond that site. This opinion has been fully justified by the erection latterly of numerous residences there, including some of the finest dwelling houses of the city, though for a time the site seemed one side and unfavorable to the progress of the Congregational church.

I hesitated awhile before I started in the work of erecting these buildings; for I saw that the work under the circumstances, was great; but the town proprietors seemed disposed to offer liberally, and just then, also seemed to be the flow of the tide, which would carry us onward to a position and permanent success. We committed our way unto God in earnest prayer, and under His guidance we believe, if we *ever* had that guidance, we decided to go forward. We started a subscription in less than two weeks, going from man to man. I secured towards $4,000, which was subsequently carried to upwards of $5,000, and then we decided to go on with the work. A plan of an edifice 32 by 48 feet was got up, and bids for lumber were put into the steam mill just then commencing to run. I was myself engaged in making shingles, hewing timber, felling trees on the site for my house, and of there preparing logs for the lumber necessary in its erection; also, in clearing the ground (the site for the church and my house) of fallen trees, sleeping giants, which lay around in sublime confusion. It was no easy matter to do this, for the trees by actual measurement were some of them upwards of two hundred feet in hight, and from four to six feet in diameter. Here I labored for some weeks, under the boiling sun of May, June and July, in this preparatory work, under which labor some progress was made. But no constitution is made of iron; and though mine was good, originally, and I had never been sick, and though I trusted to this strength to carry me through, yet the trust was vain. Under these accumulated labors, Sabbath and week day, to the latter of which I had not been much accustomed for years, I broke down. First under a violent attack of chills and fever. The chills, in the course of eight or ten days, were broken, and I was better. But just at this time God gave us our first little one, our first daughter. The care of the dear babe and her very sick mother, who from exposure in our very open new house (for we had got into it) took cold and suffered all but death for several weeks from various inflammations, soon brought on a second attack more severe than the first. Providence raised up kind friends of those who before were strangers, to care for us, or we should certainly have all died together during those terrible weeks. Under this care my wife slowly recovered, and I supposed from time to time that I too was recovering, but the chills were only broken for a time to renew again their shakings, with, if possible, double force. They returned at intervals, all along during the autumn, and the first part of winter, when my disease assumed the form of violent inflamation of the lungs, and then death seemed at the door. I supposed myself that death was certain; and all my friends and physicians even supposed at one time that I had but a few hours to live. I made my will, signed some papers needful to the progress of the church edifice, and had our little daughter baptised. Brother Atkinson was present, and administered the ordinance, and for his kind attentions then, he has our lasting remembrance—and calmly, I trust, in true faith, I laid myself on my Saviour's bosom, as I supposed to die. I had given up all. The bitterness of death to me, was passed. But not so was the ordering of our Heavenly Father. Life's tide indeed ebbed rapidly for these few hours, but it ebbed only to flow again, for at the end of those few hours, it was very evident that a new life was beginning within me, and my physicians so declared, when they visited me the next morning. From that time I slowly recovered from the effects of the billious derangement, which had been caused by overwork, and itself had been the cause of my chills and subsequent sickness.

It may be inquired by one and another—I seem to hear numbers inquiring—why I should go so much beyond my strength, and so expose myself to sore sickness? I have already alluded to the cause above. In my next number, in connection with the statement of further facts in pioneering, I will state more fully the cause, or causes why it seemed to me necessary.

Yours, &c., PIONEER.

FOREST GROVE, October, 1865.

Editorial Visits.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This magnificent national enterprise, the pride of a continent; this opening of a vast channel for the trade of a world; we exulted with pleasure at the sight of it, as we rode along its track, crossed at different places its course, and noted the substantial manner in which all was done. Four thousand men, or about this number, were busy at different points for twenty miles ahead of its finished portion, felling trees, excavating mountain sides, filling up ravines, blasting through ridges, leveling off worked portions, laying ties and arranging rails; then on, over each new completed portion of the time-enduring route, would come the engine with its train, to be followed in the future by millions and millions of others, freighted with countless human beings, and the things they prize, till earth shall end her present career, and "the elements melt with fervent heat." Now that the war is closed, nothing save the righteous reconstruction of a convulsed nation can compare with this great enterprise in the interest it ought to awaken on the part of the whole American people. Our nation once was lengthwise, north and south, in danger of being severed by the wicked system of slavery. All is now changed; that curse is removed; the people are one in character, one in interest, and the lengthwise has become east and west, spanning the continent from ocean to ocean. This great road will unite us in the only point of danger, that of geographical extent, and cement us in every national interest. It will increase our trade, and our wealth; increase our population, our internal intercourse, our military power, and our influence abroad. In every conceivable respect, it must prove a source of vast possible good, depending for the certainty of it upon whether the people will use its facilities always for good purpose. Its managers deserve all respect for the energy and perseverance with which they have pressed on this work in the midst of the embarrassments of a war which convulsed the nation, and in conflict with active rival interests in California. These embarrassments have been very great; still the work has gone on and we rejoice at it, even as we have always done from the beginning, or long before indeed, in the hope of seeing it. It is now finished, for, we believe, sixty-two miles, up as steep grades as will anywhere on the route be needed, and over some very bad regions of the country. Everything seems finished in the most substantial manner for new work, and the trains pass with ease over all the grades, and round all the bends. Every question of its being pressed to a final completion, appears to be settled, and only one serious apprehension seems entertained by any; this is, that, having been pushed far enough to monopolize all general freight and travel over the mountains, it may rest very near where it now is for a few years, so that the toll road ahead of it may receive a vast income, while the work shall be moved to the construction of sections over the more level plains, before the connection through the rest of the mountains shall be made. This we believe to be only a libelous suspicion, and we believe that the public spirit of the enterprising managers of the road will by no means let it be realized. The great work, we think, will be honorably, energetically and continuously pushed onward to full completion, until, if a Scripture quotation is permissible, "the headstone thereof is brought forth with shouting of Grace, Grace, unto it," by the whole people.

We earnestly wish that there were other roads over the mountains and across the plains. Were a road by Placerville to be continued to Virginia City, we would raise both hands to encourage it. Another road up the San Joaquin by the southern route, through New Mexico to the Mississippi, would be of vast advantage, and sometime it will be built. Another to the north, striking off northeast somewhere near Red Bluff, into southern Oregon, east to the great Lakes, would be of immense benefit, and in time will be realized. No one route ought long to be left to monopolize the vast amount of business which this interoceanic means of communication for the world is to command. There is, it seems to us, no other enterprise on the face of the globe, which puts so much power and so much wealth into the hands of a few men as will this great railroad enterprise, if it is to be the only road over the continent, from California east. Hence while good men are urging this forward, greatly encouraged by munificent donations from the Government, and by large private subscriptions, we should like to see others also projected and pressed with equal vigor, and by like Governmental aid.

At present the terminus of this road is in Sacramento, though by the union of other companies and roads with this, it is ultimately to be in San Francisco. For this purpose roads have been built out from the Bay City, and are now being worked through the middle range of our mountains, to reach Stockton, and then over the great interior valley to Sacramento. Not many years, we judge, will pass before this connection will be made. Roads also in other portions of the State are being built. The S. V. R. railroad, continued by the S. and P. R. Road, extends from Sacramento by Folsom, to within eight miles of Placerville, well built and finished so far. Another extends from Folsom, north to Lincoln, and it is supposed will be this winter pressed on to Marysville, where it will connect with another already built, twenty-eight miles further to Oroville, on its way up the great valley into Oregon, to Portland. Another short one is built from Napa City south, towards deep-water navigation at Vallejo, and is understood to be designed to extend also up the valley north, to reach the fine Russian river region, to turn the principal trade from there to Napa. But this very properly, takes up the people of Petaluma, in which, with others in Russian river direction, a railroad company has been organized to construct a road joining these sections, and possibly to run down the west side of the Bay to near San Francisco. One other company has also been organized and made a survey from San José to the south round to the west through a perfect break in the coast range to Watsonville, or even to Santa Cruz. All of these routes are feasible ones, and of great importance to develop the true interests of the State, except, perhaps one of the two rival routes into the Russian river region. When these are finished, their advantages will prove the need of many others in the vast territory on this coast. S. V.

The Sewards—And Their Household Grief.

[Concluded.]

When about the middle of December, 1860, Senator Seward received an official notice from Mr. Lincoln of his purpose to nominate him to the Senate as Secretary of State, accompanied by a most cordial note in which he said that since his own nomination to the Presidency, he had never for one moment thought of elected of tendering the office to any other man—a fact, it will be observed, which refutes the recent newspaper paragraphs to the effect that Mr. Lincoln had offered to A. H. Stephens any place in his Cabinet which he might be pleased to accept—he consulted with his colleague in the Senate, Mr. Preston King, upon the question of acceptance. After hearing his arguments in favor of accepting the office, Mr. Seward said: "Well, I will go to Auburn and see Mrs. Seward; she is the wisest woman I ever knew, and if she says 'Yes' I will take it." The following day he left Washington, to go to Auburn as he proposed, and all the world knows the result of that dutiful visit to his early and beloved home.

During these four years of rife rebellion, Mrs. Seward has resided most of the time at that quiet homestead in Auburn, avoiding the turmoil of political strife and the counsels of war at Washington. The excitement attendant upon public life, under the grim aspects of those years, was very properly considered too exhaustive for one of her delicate frame, but on receiving the news of the murderous assault upon her family, this feeble lady, no longer young and almost an invalid, full of that spirit of self abnegation which is the chief element of all excellent womanhood, immediately set off to the scene of that cruel and bloody household conflict.

The vicissitudes of so long a journey, and the excitement which attended the meeting with the family under those painful circumstances were enough to startle the stoutest nerves—were enough to bring to grief the most obtuse perceptions. To a friend who offered consolation to the midst of her extraordinary trials she said: "I feel as if I had two hearts—one of them is throbbing for my husband, the other for my son." Who can wonder that one so sensitive by nature and so refined by habits of lofty thought and lofty purposes—convulsed by the two-fold solicitude for husband and son—should turn away her gentle eyes from those unfamiliar scenes of iniquity, longing for the tranquility of those heavenly mansions where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. The burial of this distinguished and excellent woman took place from the homestead and birth-place at Auburn, on the 24th of June. The remains were accompanied from Washington by the husband of the deceased, the daughter, and two sons. Frederick Seward was not present at the funeral, not being yet able to endure so much fatigue and excitement.

It appears that these remarkable obsequies were celebrated in the most simple and affecting manner. Every heart in the city of Auburn and in all the neighboring cities and hamlets of Western New York yielded its voluntary and familiar homage. Every household circle knew that in the death of Mrs. Seward it had sustained an irreparable loss. Flowers wrought into skillful devices, to represent the excellence of the dead and the hopes of immortality beyond the grave—the most irresistible and eloquent and pure of all expressions of human love—were profusely strewn upon her unostentatious bier.

It is said that Mr. Seward endured the weariness of travel and the agitation of bereavement marvelously well, and even received and talked with all whose friendship prompted them to gather about him in his broken home. During the earlier hours of the Northern Summer day—and many of us in California remember how supernally lovely and calm in that latitude are the later days in the month of June—the beautiful but evanescent time of roses—they reverently bore the sleeping clay to the garden, to rest a little in the chosen spot of her daily recreations in the recurrent Summers, among the flowers she had watched, the vines she had trained and the trees she had planted in separate commemoration of household events.

This delicate homage was inspired by the meek utterance of one of her latest earthly wishes, that she might see the flowers and hear the birds sing more in her own garden at the old place. Resting in that beautiful spot, surrounded by the scenes she had shaped by her counsels—the creations of her own fancy, the charming result of her own industry and practical economy—there drew together crowds of neighbors and friends, to speak in the presence of death a final blessing and farewell. Little children looked on the simple pageant and wondered that one so loved and honored, so good and so lofty, should die. White-haired men and women, a few who had known her in girlhood, linking now at the grave's mouth, dropped their tributary tears amidst saintly snow-white lilies and the tender fragrance of mignionette, honeysuckle and our dame's violet. The rich and the poor, the lofty and the lowly, the American statesman and the courtly diplomat, the fair-haired Saxon and the African freedman, before that rare and simple bier found a responsive and stately grief, and after all, perhaps it was better crowned with the silent offerings of some who had been ready to perish.

The body was borne from the garden once more to the house. Thence it was attended to St. Peter's Church by the officiating pastor, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, and thousands followed in solemn procession. Auburn had never seen such a day. There were people present from all portions of the State. Among the friends of the family known in public life were Thurlow Weed, Major Generals Hancock and Butterfield, and Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister. The service for the burial of the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Brainerd—through those impressive and comforting words, "I am the resurrection and the life"—they who listen feel their souls lifted up above the world and the flesh, and are ready to follow the white-winged angels into the heavenly land. Some hymns were sung—

"I would not live alway—
I ask not to stay—
Where storm after storm
Rises dark o'er the way"—

and the one hundred and sixty-ninth, which had been a favorite hymn of Mrs. Seward, and one she had frequently sung in her pleasant home:

"Teach me to live that I may dread
The grave as little as my bed;
Teach me to die, that so I may
Triumphing rise at the last day.

"O! may my soul on Thee repose,
And with sweet sleep my eyelids close;
Sleep that may me more vigorous make
To serve my God when I awake.

"When in the night I sleepless lie,
My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,
No powers of darkness me molest.

"O! when shall I to endless day
Forever chase dark sleep away,
And hymns divine with angels sing
Glory to Thee, my God and King!"

The remains were borne to the cemetery and committed to the ground. "Earth to earth; ashes to ashes; dust to dust."

The family of the deceased and the bearers occupied exclusively the inclosure within the cemetery; during these rites Mr. Seward leading his only daughter, Fannie, and Mrs. Worden, the only sister of Mrs. Seward, a widow and sole survivor of the Millers. All these waited at the sacred mound until it had been adorned with fragrant blossoms and myrtle, the emblems of immortality and the Christian faith; and as they stood lingering at the newly-made grave, a little imperceptive bird, sitting among the pink buds of an overhanging maple, for one moment trilled a brief, sweet song that filled the souls of the bereaved full of glorious expectation.

Low in thy narrow bed
Lay down thy gentle head,
Give back to mother earth all she can crave,
All thy mortality
Doomed to finality
Leave it behind in the dust of the grave!

Spread thy bright wings and soar
Spotless for evermore,
Earth-stained no longer, but white and forgiven,
Heir of infinity,
Robed in divinity,
Come away happy one, come up to heaven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct., 1865.

YOUTH'S.

The Little Guest.

BY MARY L. EWSON.

Thy clinging arms around me press,
With many a warm and fond caress,
And while around my neck they twine,
Thy rosy cheek lies close to mine;
And warm my efforts are to bear
The gentle whisper in mine ear,
The earnest prayer to join the play
That lasts each day thro the livelong day;
Thou dost not deem that aught can be
A weary task that pleases thee,
And every thought of restful rest
Seems grievous to my little guest.

To stay the restless, roving feet,
Full many a tale my lips repeat;
The Babes who wandered in the wood,
The sorrows of Red Riding Hood,
Aladdin's lamp of magic power,
Bold Robin in his greenwood bower,
And while I fashion figures of
The stories I have told before,
Bird, cat or dog to be treated with,
Till repetition clogs the brain,
Then nestled softly on my breast,
To slumber sinks my little guest.

O, infant mind's first dawning light
Is springing from the darkest night,
And new ideas gladly caught,
For words supply the place of thought;
Hence baby wiles and artless glee,
Or soft exactions given to me—
But beings of a larger growth,
Whose minds lie blank from needless sloth,
And for amusement, helpless plead,
To me bring weariness indeed;
And oh my soul fatigued, oppressed,
Sighs mentally o'er some tedious guest.

For there are those who while they live,
Ask daily what they cannot give;
Wit, feeling, fancy's varied powers
To glad for them the leaden hours;
While oft the dull, unthinking one—
The vacant mind—reaps reply,
And all that's wont by thought raised,
And every quick resource of mind;
Yet they on valued time intrude,
Disturb us chosen solitude,
Or mar the intercourse more blest
Of some beloved, congenial guest.

"I Am Just as Unhappy as I Can Be."

So said a little girl to herself one autumn evening as she was passing along a covered bridge. "I'm real mad about it, and I think it's very mean that I can't have it." Bessie thought she was alone on the bridge, and she started in alarm when she heard a voice say, "Little girl, come back, and let me speak to you."

The voice was so pleasant that the child turned back, and a few steps from her, resting on a bench, sat a small woman, with bent form and wrinkled face, who asked, "Will you tell me your trouble?"

"My mother wont buy me a new cloak that I want, just like Mary Cloud's, and I want it so much," said Bessie.

"What's the matter with this cloak that you are now wearing? it is nice and warm, and very pretty."

"O, it's all dark in here, and you can't see! It's dreadful old fashioned, and looks so by Mary's pretty new one."

"Why will not your mother get you one? tell me that, little girl."

"She says that this cloak is perfectly good, and that Harry, my cousin, whose father and mother are dead, needs all the money she can spare this winter."

"Has he an overcoat to wear?"

Bessie laughed. "Why, he is a little boy not big enough to go out alone, if he could walk; and he can't walk one step, and perhaps he never will."

"Would you like to take his place and have just what he has?"

"No, not for anything."

"Would you like to be me, and carry this big basket a mile?"

"Would I like to be you?" said Bessie. "Why no; you are old, and most ready to die; and I guess you are lame, by the way you are resting. No, I don't want to be you."

"Well, now, little girl, do you know that I would not be you; that I would not change my feeble body and my wrinkled face and my faded clothes for your young face and bright looks and your home; and yet I am, as you said, near death; and I haven't any one to take care of me, as you have."

"Why wouldn't you change with me?" almost gasped Bessie in astonishment.

"Because I don't wish to be unhappy, nor mad, nor do I wish to think that I have a mean mother."

"O!" said Bessie, "I don't. Mother is so kind to me, and she is so good to Harry; but do you like to be old and wrinkled and lame, and to have no home?"

"Yes, I like all these things because God sent them. He has let me live so many years to try and do a little good, and I have tried. These wrinkles that you dislike so are nothing to me but signs that I am soon going home; and I have a little girl in heaven just the size that you are."

"Was she naughty like me?" asked Bessie.

"She died a great many years ago. I remember that she was naughty sometimes; but she was always sorry for it, and asked God to forgive her; and when she went away to heaven, she was very glad to go."

"Glad to die?"

"Yes, little girl, glad for anything that God sent. Now, go home and be thankful that you are young and strong and have such a comfortable cloak to wear; and don't say again that you are unhappy or mad, for only sin can make people unhappy. Now, good-by, and don't forget me. I've a long way to go, and my basket is heavy."

Bessie watched the little woman as she slowly went her way through the bridge.

"O, dear me! I am so thankful for what I have, I wont mind not having the cloak any more," thought Bessie; and she truly intended to remain thankful to the end of her days.—*Child's Paper.*

AN INGENIOUS JUDGE.—Three brothers were heirs to their father's oxen, seventeen in number. By the Mohammedan law of inheritance, the eldest brother was entitled to one half, the second one to one-third, and the youngest to one-ninth of the whole number. As the animals could not be divided without destroying them, the subject was referred to the commander of the faithful, Ali. The caliph added an ox to the number, and then made the division. This gave each brother more than his share—the eldest nine, the next six, and the youngest two—and still left to the prince the ox which he had added.

If your lips would keep from slips, five things observe with care—of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how, and when, and where.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, November 23, 1865.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north-east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, } Editors.
GEO. MOGAN, }
" W. C. PARKLEY, }
" E. C. BISSELL, }

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Of the Invisible.

We have never been ignorant of the impalpable and the unseen. We have always known them and confided in them. We have regarded them as most real. We have taken it for granted there was an unseen world, from whose bosom were springing intangible forces, working by unseen agencies, and producing effects, palpable, or otherwise.

Thus to regard the unseen, and to confide in the unseen is, in some right sense, natural to us. The process begins with childhood. It may then be more marked than in later years. Very often it is then more implicit. In the very dawn of remembered being we may have been as sharp with our insight, as full of trust, as we have ever been, or can be. Certainly we recognised a something behind those forms that bent over us, and those eyes that beamed on us as we lay in the cradles of our helpless infancy. From some who approached us we might have shrunk away, though they assumed the tones, gestures, and attitudes of those to whom we gave our confidence, and to whom we yielded ourselves in the most unbounded trust. It was thus because we were ignorant of the invisible in one class, and we felt acquainted with it in the other.

We early learned to look behind shows and forms. We learned to believe in an unseen past, and to expect an unseen future. We looked forward to coming nights, and days, and years. All our times and faculties were employed with reference to the invisible future. We dressed, we exercised, we studied, we practiced all economies, with a view to what was to come, and what we hoped to be. We could scarcely forget that the world of sense, in which we moved, was all the while merging itself into a world of things invisible. Hands never noticed by our eyes brought the seasons round. Forces unseen clothed the fields with verdure, painted the flowers on the hill-side, and brought all plants to their maturity. Powers invisible piled the clouds in the horizon, curtained the sky with black, sent down the musical rain, let fall the silent flakes of snow, and with the touch of magic, bared the forests to the sweep of winds that came from realms which no sense had ever explored. And, from our infancy, upward, we have never been without some sort of faith in the unseen.

Nor are we now without our confidences in the unseen. Are we never impatient for the arrival of the steaming messenger of the seas? Why should we be? We are expecting tidings. We are as sure, as assurance can make us, that missives are on the way to us. We have not a doubt of it. We believe in, we confide in, those who are severed from us by time and distance. We have not seen them for many a year—they are not where we last saw them—they are on another continent—we may never expect to behold again their outward form. Still, we believe in them; we confide in them; we are sure they think of us; we doubt not they will keep their promises. And after all this—what comes? nothing but pieces of paper marked with ink. We might have taken better sheets of paper; made better marks on them; and taken them in our hands. This paper is better to our touch. It is better to our sight than that brought to us over the seas. It makes the same noise in crumpling. It has the same odor. Why is this sheet not as valuable to us as that, which the mail brought? Simply because an unseen person, dwelling in a land, perchance, which we have never set our feet upon, has sent to us what we believe to be marks, symbols, notations of his thoughts, things that are and must be invisible. And we believe these things real presentations in tangible forms of the unseen person far away.

And this is rational. We believe on such evidence. We examine and are sure the letter is what it purports to be. We have no disposition to be skeptical. Nothing staggers our faith in such unseen persons and things. We heartily, firmly, and forever believe in things never seen by us, or long lost sight of by us; as truly so as we do in things imminent, present, palpable and sensible. Let every one think, for a moment, how, out of these obvious remarks a great world of things may grow.

Things which ought to be Done.

There is danger often, that our new churches will unconsciously establish precedents hurtful to themselves, and embarrassing to those who are called to minister to them. We lack the well settled order and practice in temporal things which we obtain in older churches. Aside from a few churches, mostly in this city, the scale of ministerial compensation is very low. It hardly amounts to so much as the average wages of a good mechanic. If the stipulated salary were paid promptly, the minister, by the closest economy, might keep his head above water. But often for lack of a little system and tact, the meagre stipend is unpaid; debts accumulate, and the minister waits and suffers in silence. The clerk and mechanic could not wait thus. They must be paid in season or their families suffer.

The neglect results not from any purpose, but often because there is no one interested who feels a personal responsibility in the matter. It is much harder to pay large arrears than to meet in season, such amounts as are due to the ministers. If his entire compensation will only just enable him to live, and that with much self-denial, how can he live if his pay is in arrears, sometimes perhaps, for months? If every church would establish, and adhere rigidly to the custom of meeting their obligations monthly, as they are met in other callings, much embarrassment, and sometimes real suffering would be avoided. A pastor can serve a people much better if he is saved by the thoughtful kindness of his people, from anxiety and distress in temporal matters.

As the season of thanksgiving approaches, when most of us will be made glad with an abundance, we hope that wherever our churches are in arrears, even though their resources are very small, they will set on foot measures to meet their obligations in this respect. In most instances, "where there is a will there is a way." A little zeal and discretion happily mingled, readily finds the way, and leaves good people to wonder that a thing so easily done in season, had been so often neglected.

Too much Truth.

Some weeks since, the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* copied an article from the PACIFIC, on "Fenianism," inserting it in a column parallel with a subscription list to the Fenian Fund. It was a just and truthful article, but it made the Copperhead pot boil, and "Rome howl." Some Fenian got a man who know his letters, to read it for him, and there was a tempest in a teapot. There was an attempt to intimidate the *Sentinel* by threats, and the withdrawal of patronage. But the next week, the *Sentinel*, instead of being cowed, opened its own batteries and made the Fenian copperheads scatter somewhat.

We think the *Sentinel* will live long after Fenianism in its present development, has been ignominiously buried. At least, it will not depend upon the patronage of that element which never learned to read the organic law of the land, and which hates the Union, black men, and common schools about as much as the devil is said to hate holy water.

There may yet be such a thing as Irish Nationality, but it must have a nobler inspiration than treason and whisky. It must be wrought out by men who earn the right to a place in the commonwealth of nations. The men who bowed down in abject homage to slavery and rebellion, and now accept John Mitchell as a leader, who, traitor at home, wanted nothing here better than a plantation of fat negroes, and for so small a sop, became a traitor to the Union are destined to a shameful and overwhelming defeat. A great cause must rest on great underlying principles. At present, Fenianism rests upon nothing which is likely to command the sympathy of the American people.

We are advised of another fact of some significance. The Protestant Irish, who are numbered by hundreds of thousands in Ireland, have no sympathy with Fenianism. They are not only prosperous, but are to a man, loyal to the country. Every one of them can be counted upon to assist in putting down this sort of a rebellion. As the matter now stands, little as it may please the followers of Mitchell, an Irish rebellion bids fair to be squelched by Irishmen.

A Deserving Charity.

It will be a long time before the community can expect to be entirely rid of the duty of assisting those who have been special sufferers by the late war for the Union. It has ordinarily been our province, however, on this coast, to contribute our means to swell the funds of some national organization, to be expended at a distance from us. We have been content so to do, satisfied that through the agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, they certainly would be expended judiciously, and as we could have desired. But now an opportunity is offered us of contributing to the same general cause, money which will be expended under our own supervision. There are arriving here, on every clipper ship from the Sandwich Islands, a dozen or two, more or less, destitute seamen; the victims of the *Shenandoah's* late raid upon our whaling fleet in Behring Straits. These men, robbed of their all by the merciless privateersmen, were taken to the Islands, as the most convenient rendezvous, and are not, as intimated in an evening contemporary, "Kanaka whalemen." They are *American whalemen*, and it was for that reason they were obliged to suffer. They will continue to come to this port, in small installments, until the whole number left at the Islands, three hundred, or thereabouts, have arrived. If these men were simply destitute, however, it would not, perhaps, be a sufficient reason to make this public appeal on their behalf. But many of them are entirely worn out, and have become sick in consequence of the hardships to which they have been exposed. They cannot be admitted to the U. S. Marine Hospital; and in order to be eligible to the City and County Hospital, they must have been residents of the city at least thirty days. Now the Sailor's Home is willing to take these men and provide for them. Such a work is one of the special objects of its organization. But they have no means at present, for the purpose. They therefore ask for a special fund to be raised, that we as a Christian community, may be able to discharge the obligation which we are under to these destitute, sick men. Nine of them have already been provided for at the Home. It is a remarkable fact, that *American* seamen who come destitute to this port, are more poorly cared for than those of any other nationality. English, Portuguese, and Spanish sailors, are promptly assisted by their respective Consuls, and even colored sailors are not allowed to suffer for want of timely assistance by those specially interested in them. But inasmuch as this is a home port, American sailors, no matter how needy they may be, are obliged to look out for themselves, unless the helping hand is given them by some such organization as a Sailor's Home. Our attention has been called within a few days, to some of these cases, and after personal examination, we are satisfied, that no more worthy cause for our liberal charities exist in this community. Any one disposed to contribute to the relief of these cases, the money to be expended under the supervision of the officers of the Sailor's Home, can hand their contributions to L. B. Benchley, Battery street, near California; Mr. Cox, of Cox & Nichols, Sansome, near Washington; H. H. Bigelow, Montgomery street, or to Captain Seaward, at the Sailors' Home.

A Prison Aid Association to be formed in California.

Not among the least important agencies of benevolence that have been employed in other States than our own, are those which have reference specially to the reformation of men who have been convicted under the laws for the commission of crime. The last report of the Prison Aid Association, of New York, which is now before us, presents an array of facts sufficient to satisfy any but the most hopeless skeptics, that even after a term of service in prison, a man is still a hopeful subject of reformation, and even of converting grace. Statements given in detail, go to show convincingly, that there are now those living in respectability and happiness, who were once suffering imprisonment for their crimes, and who besides, but for the assistance rendered them by the Association, would never have been able to recover the position which by their acts they had forfeited. In Massachusetts, where this matter is managed by an agent, appointed by the State, the fact that of more than five thousand who have been discharged from the prison in Charlestown, in thirty years, not more than seven and a half per cent. have ever returned to it, is attributed in a great manner to the reformatory measures employed by the State toward her criminals, of which the work of this agent forms no insignificant part.

The lack of any such institution here, has long been felt to be a reproach to the State. For some time, recently, a greater interest than ever has been felt in this subject, and what is not the least significant, is the fact that those foremost in the matter, are the ones most deeply interested, as the agents of the people in the administration of justice. In accordance with the views of many whose attention has been called to this subject, notice of a meeting to take it into consideration, signed by thirty or more of our best and most prominent citizens, was a short time ago circulated, and on the evening of the 14th inst., quite a number of our leading men, representing various interests and classes, assembled at the Occidental Hotel, when the object of the meeting being stated in a few brief remarks by the Hon. Nathan Porter, District Attorney, Lieutenant Governor Machin was called to the chair, and Prof. S. L. C. Swezey chosen Secretary. The position of Lieut. Gov. Machin, which places him in special charge of the prison at San Quentin, where he resides, renders him well qualified to judge in regard to these things, and give to his opinion a weight and an importance that makes it of great value. On taking the chair, he expressed his unqualified approval of the measure about to be considered, urging its importance, and presenting facts and incidents to show that his position was not without the best foundation. Governor Low, not being able to be present, a letter of hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting, written by him, was read by the Secretary; also one of the same character from Archbishop Allemany, the Roman Catholic Bishop of California. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Oregon; Hon. Samuel Cowles, County Judge of San Francisco; Rev. Mr. Gordon, who has been preaching to and laboring among the inmates of the prison for a year past; Hon. Judge Brockway, of the Eleventh Judicial District, and some others. A committee of nine was chosen, to which was referred the subject of drafting a plan of organization, and nominating officers. The meeting then adjourned, to assemble again at the call of the Committee. The step thus taken is a good one. The right kind of men have taken hold of the matter, and we cannot doubt that they will carry it forward to a successful accomplishment of the objects in contemplation. Energy, prudence, and a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, will certainly bring success, and result in the rescue of many from the bondage of sin, and bringing them into the glorious liberty of Him who came "to proclaim deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

DESMOS.

For the Freedmen.

The telegraph informs us that the Freedmen are likely to suffer the coming winter. We hope this fact will lead our people to contribute to their relief. Of all organizations engaged in this work, it seems fit that Christian people should sustain the American Missionary Association. Its missionaries and teachers are, and are to be men and women who have known the sanctifying power and grace of God, and whose grand purpose in all their work will be to win souls to Christ, and through the agency of Sabbath schools, churches, and the various forms of personal Christian effort, to introduce the permeating and life-diffusing power of a true Gospel faith. They will clothe the naked and feed the hungry, and teach the ignorant; but all this will be done only as incidental to and a part of the great and more momentuous work to which they are consecrated. No argument is needed, we are sure, to show that *this* is the organization through which evangelical Christian Churches should make their contributions for the cause of the Freedmen. It does all for their physical relief and intellectual culture that any other organization proposes to do, and at the same time has for its chief mission to preach the Gospel—to do the work which Christ has committed to His Church.

Contributions for this Society may be sent to J. W. Stow, Battery street, or to this office, care of Rev. Geo. Mogan.

We would especially recommend that collections be taken for this object at the approaching Thanksgiving.

Jubilee of the Bible Society.

The American Bible Society having completed the first half century of its existence, the Board of Managers resolved to celebrate this event, and to invite their Auxiliaries, and the friends of the Bible generally, to unite with them in appropriate exercises during the coming year. Action was taken in this respect at a preliminary meeting held in this city, and the time and manner in which it is proposed to join in this celebration is set forth in the following resolutions adopted at this meeting.

As it is not our expectation or desire to have any hand in the preparation for the next recurrence of this Jubilee, we improve this opportunity to invite, and exhort all friends of the Bible cause to be present at the coming occasion; to spend a portion of one day in fifty years in a careful consideration of the interests and work of the Bible Society; to thank God devoutly for what this Society has already accomplished, and to lay our plans broadly, and pledge our means liberally, to the work for the future. Many of us will have passed from the region of Faith and Labor to that of Fruition before another Jubilee shall occur, and for those of our readers, who, having participated in the exercises of the coming day, shall live to take part in another, it will be no small part of their enjoyment to note the progress which has been made, and see how the plans laid at this time, and the work undertaken, and the liberal things devised, have borne blessed fruit in the years which shall intervene. Let the old and the young then be present and participate in the services of the day and evening.

The order of exercises will be found in the resolutions submitted by the Committee, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unite heartily with our Christian brethren everywhere, in devoutly acknowledging the hand of God in the origin, development and great usefulness of the American Bible Society.

Resolved, That in view of the labors and success of the first fifty years of its history, we fully approve the action of the Board at New York in appointing a general jubilee, that by sacred religious services and liberal thank-offerings we may humbly express our gratitude to God, and follow the leadings of His providence in publishing His holy word in the Arabic and Spanish tongues, and supplying the people of the whole South, (including the freedmen,) of our own country, with the Bible.

Resolved, That we affectionately invite all the Christian Churches in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories of this coast, to unite with us in this celebration.

Resolved, That in San Francisco this special jubilee service shall be connected with the anniversary of the California Bible Society. The services shall be held in Calvary Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and shall consist of a meeting for prayer and brief addresses, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., a sermon at 2 o'clock P.M., and the anniversary proper at 7 1-2 P.M.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest, that anniversary and jubilee exercises be held in the several counties; that appropriate sermons in the pulpits of the States and Territories named, precede the county meetings and that collections and subscriptions be taken everywhere in aid of the Bible cause.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the Christian women throughout the Pacific coast to co-operate, in such ways as they may think proper, in raising funds and otherwise promoting the interests of the Bible Society.

Resolved, That in this movement we will aim to raise at least the sum of $10,000; and where no specific direction is given by the contributors, these funds shall be appropriated as follows, viz.: one-third to the work of supply in the several counties; one-third to constitute a sinking fund for diminishing the debt on "the Pacific Bible house" in San Francisco, under direction of the Trustees of the California Bible Society; and one-third to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, and added to the Jubilee Fund, to be expended in supplying the South with the Holy Scriptures.

Resolved, That the General Agent, the Rev. F. Buel, be requested to prepare and send out a circular, under the direction of the Trustees of the California Bible Society, giving all the statistical and other information (including the action of this meeting) necessary for the intelligent representation of this interest.

On the nomination of the Committee on Resolutions, the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D.D., was appointed to preach the sermon, and Rev. D. B. Cheney, D.D., Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D., and the Revs. W. J. Matchy and E. G. Beckwith, and F. Billings, Esq., to deliver the addresses in the evening provided for in the 4th Resolution.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the services to be held in San Francisco for the jubilee and anniversary meeting, and to confer with the speakers: J. W. Stow, L. B. Benchley, Rev. F. Buel, H. P. Coon, John Reynolds and Annis Merrill.

Impressions.

A visitor to the Eastern States will remark the freshness and life manifest in the villages and cities, and also in the more rural homes of the people. New England has the vigor of youth. The Middle and Western States are animate with all the enterprises of commerce. The public conveyances are crowded and the hotels are uncomfortably filled. The dwellings and grounds of the people are adorned and made very cheerful and inviting. The fields indicate good cultivation. The workshops are alive with busy artizans. The marts of business are thronged by eager traders. The schools and seminaries are well sustained and filled. The churches are generally prosperous. Educational and benevolent enterprises were never more numerous or more successful. There were few signs of the great civil war which had just closed, and we are assured that the whole North carried on the war without apparently feeling it. In May the writer met a lady in Washington who had never been north of New York until 1864. She was in sympathy with the South. Her brothers were in Lee's army. Accompanying her husband to New England as far as Boston, while the conflict was raging at the South, while Virginia was desolated and the families starving, she was astonished to find the people there quietly pursuing their avocations, with every sign of comfort and thrift and no sign of distress, and hardly an indication of the bloody strife, which they were even then waging with the Confederate States. If she wished to know any thing about it, she must read the papers or make special inquiries, for all were too busy with their own affairs to attend much to the war. It is this marvelous fact which has impressed foreigners, and which now amazes Southern visitors to our Northern cities and towns. The war became one of the great divisions of labor, exceptional and disturbing at first, but soon finding its place and *division* agents, it left other people to their own matters, to be anxious only respecting new calls for recruits. It was not strange then that the masses of the people after the victory moved on as before. One day of jubilant thanksgiving, and a few days of deepest grief at the loss of the her beloved President, and then the artizan returned to his shop, the laborer to his field, the merchant to his counter, and the professional man to his office.

Such facts reveal a hidden strength, untouched by the trial, and ready for exigencies even more mighty should they ever occur. What they have done is as when a lion plays with a kid. His strength yet lies in repose.

A.

From Idaho Territory.

RUBY CITY, I. T., Oct. 22d, 1865.

EDITORS OF THE PACIFIC.—We are about to erect a building in this place, to be devoted to church and school purposes. A lot has been secured in the very best situation, at a very low price. The clearing for the foundation will be commenced to-morrow, and it is hoped that the building will be inclosed within two weeks. It will be twenty-five by thirty feet, and of a semi-gothic style, with a place for a bell.

I send you a copy of the articles by which the society is bound, which seem to me to be a novelty in their way. The present Board of Trustees considered as to their denominational preferences, stands Episcopalian, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Baptist, (H. S.) I give them in the order in which the names are found printed. Our minister is a Methodist, a laboring man of more than ordinary ability. Few ministers of better education can preach so acceptably. A few of us have agreed to give him ten dollars a month each, and we have told him to take from his usual engagements such time as he wishes for his duties as a minister. I believe the Master will make him useful here.

I have thought it would be very well if we could have a small bell, and that perhaps, a few persons in San Francisco would buy one for us. There is not a Protestant church edifice in this Territory, and there is not a church bell in our country. Now I know that there are men in San Francisco that would feel it a privilege to help buy the first bell that would sound the call to worship in Idaho, if they could have the opportunity. Can not a man of some energy try this matter, and call on liberal men of any creed, or no creed? I presume the steamship companies would take the bell without charge.

We have had a flourishing Sunday-school since Spring. I have never known a more general attendance of children anywhere. The teachers and superintendent were some time ago made a committee, with separate districts, to see that the children were brought under religious instruction. You can rarely find country Sunday-schools with better teachers, or in which the children sing better. Some time ago two little girls went around and raised $100 for a library. Our Sunday-school celebrated the Fourth of July, and the citizens united with us.

I will add that the cost of building materials here is very great, and it is all that we can do to build our house. Sometimes I almost fear that we can not accomplish it; but you may rest assured that the house will be built and paid for. I sincerely believe that the tongue of a bell would add materially to the number of those that would be brought under the influence of the tongue of the preacher.

Truly yours, C.

[Now, who among us will see that this bell is procured and sent quickly? EDS.]

OCTOBER 1st, 1865.

The Union Church and School Society met; Rev. L. Case was called to the Chair.

The Committee on By-Laws being ready, the Society received his report, which was amended and adopted, as follows:

We, the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree to unite together and form a society to be called "The Union Church and School Society," upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

The object and intention of said Society shall be to purchase a lot of land in Ruby City, and to erect thereon a building to be used as a place of religious worship, a school house, lecture room, (and for public meetings, but not as a place of amusement, or for any purposes other than those above specified.) Any person who shall contribute not less than five dollars towards the purchase of said lot, or the erection of said building, or who shall hereafter contribute a sum not less than five dollars at any one time, to defray the contingent expenses of the same, and shall sign this agreement, shall become a member of this Society, and entitled to vote at all its meetings. We do make, constitute, and appoint M. H. R. Styles, J. A. Chittenden, J. K. Eastman, J. M. Hays, J. C. Holgate, a Board of Trustees of said Society, to hold said offices for one year from the date hereof, and until their successors are elected, as hereinafter provided, and do clothe said Board of Trustees, and their successors, with the following powers and duties, to wit:

1. To select, purchase, and hold in trust for the Society, a lot of land in Ruby City, Owyhee County, Idaho Territory, and to erect a building thereon for the purposes aforesaid.

2. To solicit and receive subscriptions of money, material, or labor, and to expend the same in the purchase of said lot of land and the erection of said building, provided that neither said Trustees, or their successors in office, shall have any power to incur any debt or liability for which any member of this Society shall be individually liable.

3. To have the care, custody and control of said lot of land and building for the purposes aforesaid, and none other.

4. To receive all moneys that may hereafter be contributed towards said Society and to disburse the same in defraying the expense of repairs, and other contingent expenses of said lot and building—such as taxes, fuel and lights, for such other purposes as said Society may from time to time direct.

5. To elect one of their own number Treasurer of the Society, who shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor is elected, and who shall receive and disburse all moneys belonging to the Society, under the direction of the Trustees, shall keep correct accounts of the moneys received and paid out by him, and preserve vouchers for his expenditures.

6. The Trustees shall call a meeting of the Society whenever they deem proper, or whenever so requested, in writing by ten of its members then in Owyhee county, giving at least one week's notice of the time, place and object of such meeting in a newspaper published in said Owyhee county.

7. Each and every Board of Trustees shall elect a chairman of their own number and shall keep a minute of the proceedings of each meeting of the Society, and of the Board of Trustees. Meetings of the Trustees may be called at any time by the Chairman giving reasonable notice of the time; and a majority of the Trustees when so assembled shall have power to act.

8. No two members of any Board of Trustees, hereafter to be elected, shall be members of the same Church or religious denomination.

And we do further mutually agree that an annual meeting of this Society, to elect a Board of Trustees, and to transact such other business as shall be necessary, shall be held at said building on the first Monday in October of each and every year; that said building shall be erected as soon as possible, and that the use thereof when completed shall be free to any and every Church and religious denomination, and for school purposes; and that this agreement may be altered, modified or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Society then residing in Owyhee county, at any meeting called as aforesaid, provided the object of such alteration or amendment be to better carry into effect the objects of this Society.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year set opposite our respective signatures.

MINES AND MINING.

COPPER MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Alta* of the 18th inst., contains a long and interesting sketch of the present condition, and the prospective development of this department of our mineral resources; giving, of course, special attention to the spot where copper was first discovered, and where, thus far, it has yielded its largest returns. This spot is now the famous "Union" mine at Copperopolis—a mine from which last month there were shipped 6,477,820 pounds of copper ore. From the *Alta's* article we gather the following facts: It is now but five years since the croppings of some sort of ore were discovered there, and to the disappointment of the discoverers, proved to contain neither gold nor silver, nor anything better than copper. But, a year ago, a controlling interest in that copper mine commanded $700,000, the sum actually paid by C. T. Meader, Esq., of Stockton, the "Copper King," to Thos. Hardy, Esq., under whose direction this mine was developed. The present value of the mine may therefore be presumed to be a full million. It has been developed without the levying of a single assessment, and is in admirable working order. The lowest drift is 380 (?) feet from the surface, and at that depth the ore is as rich and abundant as at any point above. A fourth shaft is now being sunk to intersect the vein at the depth of 450 feet. The ores are classified as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. Ore pure from slate and containing 18 per cent. of copper, is No. 1. Most mines contain little of this. Nos. 2 and 3 ore worked profitably with suitable machinery and wages at rates prevalent in other countries. But the Union is favored with large quantities of No. 1 ore, and with seams of "concentrated" ore containing 50 per cent. or more of metal. The vein is wide, ranging from 6 to over 30 feet. "For instance," says this writer, "in the big shaft, at a depth of about 200 feet, I have measured a vein of 32 feet, most of which was concentrated ore, estimated to contain about 22 per cent. of copper." The yield of this mine seems to be limited only by the facilities for transportation, and now, while "teams come in freely, the shipment is from 80 to 160 tons daily—say 120 tons in average, Sundays included. The ore sells in your city for about $80 per ton, equal to a yield of 6,000 per day, or about $1,500,000 per year. Now, compare the working expenses of a copper mine to those of the Gould & Curry, or any other Washoe claim, and you will easily conceive why the lucky owners of the Union would not to-day trade foot for foot with the best silver stock in the country.

The manner of working this mine as to its foresight, energy and economy, receive earnest commendations. The urgent necessities now to be supplied are Smelting Works on the ground, and a Railroad to Stockton. Experimental works are already in operation, and with such results, that the "Meader Smelting Co." propose to put up twenty furnaces in the Spring. And the R. R. enterprise is now in such hands that it can scarcely fail to succeed.

On one side of the Union, is the Key-Stone, which produces about 50 tons of first-class ore daily, and has immense quantities of Nos. 2 and 3.

On the other side, on the same lode, is the Empire, owned principally by Eastern capitalists, and still prospecting.

There are many other mines of greater or less importance in the vicinity. Copper is found in almost all our counties—especially in Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Del Norte, Tuolumne and Mariposa. It is believed that from these six counties "1,200 tons of ore averaging 10 per cent. could be furnished to the smelter" daily. Reckoning this to be worth $500 per ton, the *Alta's* correspondent reaches the sum of $21,600,000 as a moderate estimate of the value of the annual product of this metal which may be expected; or, at least, might be attained. He claims, therefore, that it is bound to take its place with "gold, silver and wheat, among the crown-jewels of our State.

COAL.—The following table will show how rapidly the coal interest in this State is gaining in importance, and supplanting importation. We take it from the *Mining and Scientific Press*:

	1864.	1865.
Eastern	tons 40,252	21,801
English	9,503	5,277
Scotch	3,291	246
Sydney	18,591	8,374
Vancouver	12,449	8,463
Coose Bay	1,070	1,085
Bellingham Bay	5,975	7,920
Total imported	tons 89,196	53,166
Monte Diablo	30,583	41,766

The column for 1865 covers, of course, only three-fourths of the year.

QUARTZ AT GRASS VALLEY.—The Ophir, for eight days' run, has 600 ounces, valued at $10,000. A ton of rock has been taken from this mine, which will pay about $5,000, and they have more left of the same sort. In the Norambagoa, sixty-five tons yielded at the rate of $70 per ton; and this at a depth of 135 feet. The Hueston Hill mine received at the rate of $58 50 per ton, at its last crushing.

AMADOR.—The Aorta, a newly opened mine, owned by Barron, Fake & Co., is turning out some of the richest rock that we have seen for a long time. They have on hand some 80 tons which will pay from $60 to $80 per ton. The mine is located on Grass Valley creek, a half mile north of Pine Grove.—*Register.*

The Anaconda continues to turn out ore as rich as ever. The owners have a large amount on hand that will average from $50 to $60 to the ton.

SIERRA.—The Sierra Mining Co., at Cold Canon are fairly on their lead and taking out fine pay. The first week's work in November was 1080 ounces, and for the second week about 138 ounces valued at $21,400.

MINER'S CONVENTION.—The *Press* proposes Wednesday, the 17th day of January next, as the time; and Sacramento as the place for holding the Convention. If a general interest should be taken in such a Convention, great results would accrue from it, especially in the way of securing wise and needed legislation.

MINING BUREAU.—A pamphlet containing the Constitution, By-Laws, etc., of the "California Mining Bureau Association," has been placed upon our table. The object of this Association is to gather in information concerning the mineral resources of every county in the State; to arrange and record this information, and by the particularity of its details, and the reliability of its statements, to spur and guide the investment of capital, and suppress "wild-cat" operation. The names of very reliable men appear as endorsers of the project, and if it is well carried on it cannot fail to be beneficial to the State.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

RECOGNITION OF CHURCH AND INSTALLATION.—A Congregational church having been organized at Hayward's Sept. 3d, and said church having extended a call to the Rev. B. N. Seymour to become their pastor, letters missive have been issued calling an ecclesiastical council for the 9th day of December next, for the purpose of recognizing the church, if it shall be found expedient, and of installing Mr. Seymour as its pastor. The churches invited are the four Congregational churches of San Francisco and the Congregational churches of Oakland, Clayton, Petaluma, San Mateo and Redwood City. Revs. J. H. Warren, S. V. Blakeslee, and M. Kellogg, have also been invited as members of the council.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

REVIVAL AT HAMPTON, CONN.—The church in Hampton, under the care of Rev. George Soule, is enjoying a precious revival of religion. Rev. J. D. Potter, the evangelist, has been laboring with the people, and God has owned and blessed his labors. The interest seemed to culminate on Friday afternoon, when more than fifty came forward for prayers. There had been great anxiety felt during the meetings, and earnest prayers offered, for one who was the chief man in the place, and whose influence was extensively felt—Ex-Governor Cleveland. He had attended all the meetings, and had thus manifested an interest in them. At this stage of the meeting, when he saw such a company of youth seeking the Lord, it was too much for him, and he rose in his seat and confessed that he had spent eleven hours of his life in sin, but the remaining twelfth hour should be given to the service of Christ. The effect upon the congregation can be better imagined than described. All were moved to tears, from oldest to youngest, and prayers of thanksgiving went up from every Christian heart.

The Second Church, Cambridgeport, Mass., has been disbanded. Work on the costly Portland-stone church for the South Congregational society in New Britain, Ct., is being rapidly prosecuted.

—Rev. J. C. Holbrook, with the consent of his people at Homer, N. Y., is to spend a few months in England under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, for the purpose of presenting to the benevolent in that country the cause of our freedmen.

—Rev. E. F. Williams of Whitinsville, for nearly three years an active worker in the Christian Commission, has received a call to the Congregational church in Westhampton, Mass., formerly under the care of Rev. E. C. Bissell, now pastor of the Green Street Church in this city.

—Rev. Henry D. Moore, of the Central Church and Society in Portland, Me., has received a unanimous call to the Plymouth Congregational church in Pittsburg, Pa., and has signified his acceptance of the same.

Presbyterian.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN BUFFALO.—The First Presbyterian, as also the Lafayette Street church, are about to erect chapels for the accommodation of their mission schools. The North Church erected their builing last year, and have just raised fifteen hundred dollars to defray the current expenses of its mission school for the present year.

WHAT ONE EARNEST MAN DID.—A Presbyterian moved from Covington, Ky., two years ago, to a railroad crossing in Illi-

nois, where a town was sprouting, and as soon as he had built a cabin for his little family, he commenced building a house of worship. He was very poor, but borrowed $200, purchased a lot from the railroad company, and soon had up a house fifteen by thirty feet, devoted to Sunday school and church uses. The town, Odin, has now a population of 300, and this is the only house of worship in the place. The zeal of this good man has placed his denomination in an advanced position in that town, which it will for a long time hold.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The accessions since the opening of the term swell the number of students now in attendance, to one hundred and twenty-five.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Rev. S. H. Hall, D.D., late pastor of the Presbyterian church, Oswego, N. Y., has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

DEATH OF THE AUCHTERARDER PASTOR.—The *Scotsman* announces the death of the Rev. Robert Young, of Auchterarder, whose name is identified with the "disruption" of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the subsequent establishment of the Free Church. Mr. Young's presentation to Auchterarder in 1839, being opposed, gave rise to the famous Auchterarder case, which, carried through all the courts, was finally decided in the House of Lords in August, 1842.

News Items.

The new brick hotel at Santa Cruz, in place of one recently burned, will be completed in time for the business of the coming season. Estimated cost, from 20,000 to $25,000.

—Two new depots are being constructed at Redwood—one for passengers, and the other for freight. These improvements have long been needed at that place. Horace Hawes cedes the land for that purpose. An artesian well is nearly finished to supply the water for the trains and depots.

—Large numbers of wild geese can be seen any morning in the stubble fields from Redwood to the Seventeen Mile House. Shooting over the back of an ox is the most successful way of getting them.

—The Social Festival given by the ladies of the San Mateo Congregational Society, to raise balance of money for the new parsonage, was a success every way. We wish every church in the State had as good a place for their minister.

—Many farmers began to sow wheat this year before the rains commenced. The ground was scratched over with a harrow and in gravel lands some plowing was done. In this way, advantage is taken of all the rains, and there is more certainty of a crop.

—We understand that the S. F. and S. J. R. R. Company intend to put on an extra accommodation passenger train early in the spring—going into the city one hour earlier in the morning, and leaving an hour later in the evening.

—The project of a stage road direct from Redwood to Santa Cruz, is again revived. A charter was obtained for this road at the last session of the Legislature. Some capital and more energy, are all that is needed to make the enterprise a success.

—The whaling season in Monterey Bay, opens prosperously. "Gray Backs" and "Black Fish" are the more common kinds taken. These are mostly killed with the bomb-lance. They are quite too wild and ugly for the common harpoon.

—Efforts are making to bring the Bay of San Simeon, below Monterey, into notice. A road is partly done from that point to the Hot Springs in San Luis Obispo county. These springs are without a rival on the Pacific coast, for their curative properties. The present proprietor is a copperhead, and wants to sell out. He cannot cure "Black Republicans."

—Some wealthy capitalists have taken hold of the Spring recently discovered near McCartysville, in Santa Clara county. A large public house will go up there next season; and other costly improvements are contemplated.

WHARF SALE.—We learn that the California Powder Works Company have purchased Gharky's wharf, and will hereafter transact all their business, and ship from that well-known landing. This is an important change, as the wharf is in good order, convenient, and a great accommodation to the public.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

We learn further from an advertisement in the *Alta*, that the same Company propose an addition of $100,000 to their capital—making the whole, $300,000.

News Summary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Gov. Holden is supposed to be elected Governor of North Carolina by a small majority. The death of Preston King, Collector at New York, is announced. General Logan is appointed Minister to Mexico. Dr. Tyng's Church (New York) is burned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The N. Y. *Times* thus speaks of a recent embassy sent to Washington:

Tunis sends an embassy to Washington. Perhaps no government recognised among men is so little known here. Yet from the obscure corner of the world, this little strip of African sand, lying between the Great Desert and the Mediterranean, there come kind words of condolence for the inexpressible grief that wrung our hearts on the death of our late Chief Magistrate. And more, too: the Tunistan Envoy congratulates us upon the restoration of peace, and joins hands with the Great Republic in a "God speed to liberty and free government." There are men living—white men, we mean—who were once slaves in Tunis—slaves in the most abject sense of the term—slaves held for high ransom, and bent to servile tasks, while the Stars and Stripes were lowered before the crescent. But times change; and we who compelled the practical abolition of slavery in the African States, and yet hold four millions of Africans in slavery, now cheerfully accept these barbarian congratulations, and welcome in good faith the representative of this strange people.

—Mr. John Hoppy, of the Louisville *Banner*, gives the following humorous description of his journeyings after a pardon:

Held a personal interview with the Chief-Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon, if he had any more left. Chief-Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating, and a little shaky—I said: "Quartermaster." Chief-Magistrate chuckled, and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. "My ancient and venerable friend," he said, "if you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself."

—A female congress has been convened at Leipsic, and the women of Germany have been invited to send delegates, for the purpose of organising industrial and artistic exhibitions of female handicraft, relief and pension associations, industrial, commercial, and economical schools for ladies, and of advocating the admission of ladies to the public lecture-rooms of academies and universities, from which they are at present excluded.

—Kenneth Raynor writes from North Carolina favoring the separation of the black and white races, and advocating the colonization of the former by the General Government. He declares that if this separation does not take place the Southern States will in ten years relapse into barbarism, and asserts that his personal observation convinces him that the labor of the black man cannot be made available in the South. In North Carolina, he adds, public opinion is unanimous in favor of the separation of the white and black races, and that the same view is gaining strength rapidly over the South.

—The Paymaster-General has decided colored veterans must prove that they were not slaves when they enlisted, before they can receive any bounty, and if that be done that they can receive $100 instead of $300 allowed to white troops. All United States colored troops which are credited to no states are to be forthwith discharged. Those colored volunteers credited on the quotas of states will be mustered out only as the exigencies of the service may warrant. Several regiments of colored troops will hereafter garrison Washington.

—The negroes of Alexandria, Va., have formed a Coal Protective Association, and now buy whole cargoes, at a great saving from monopolist prices. Some prominent white citizens have gladly purchased from the association.

—One of the banks at New York interested in the establishment of the national currency by offering it for sale at thirty cents per thousand discount. A neighboring bank bought a hundred thousand at that rate, and offered to take all that could be brought them at the same rate, but there was no more for sale; so the only result was that the attempt to injure the credit of the new currency cost thirty dollars and failed.

—At the recent meeting of the British scientific association Mr. W. Fairbairn stated that of 14,000 miles of submarine cable which has been laid, nearly three-fourths had failed, and that only 4000 or 5000 miles are now in successful operation.

—Mr. McHenry, one of the British capitalists now in this country, has bought Bierstadt's picture of the Rocky Mountains for $25,000.

—The following interesting document has recently come into the possession of the government.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Wicklow House, No. 1 Connaught-place, Nov. 7, 1863.

Sir: A strong feeling exists among the friends of the Confederate States of America, that it would be desirable to organize in London a Southern Independence Association, with the object of diffusing information as to the merits of the war in America, and of keeping before the minds of the British public the policy and justice of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States at the earliest possible moment.

As such an association must, in order to be successful, be composed of men of good political, commercial and social standing, its promoters desire, before taking further steps, to invite the gentlemen whose names are inclosed, and among whom (six) you will find your own to a Provisional Committee.

All that is now requested of you is to agree to join that Provisional Committee conditional on not fewer than twelve of the accompanying names (six) doing the same.

As soon as twelve such conditional replies are received, a meeting of the Provisional Committee will be called to take further steps.

We have the honor to remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. J. B. BERSFORD HOPE.
W. S. LINDSAY,
ROBERT BOURKE,
Committee.

—As an evidence of the immense freighting business done across the plains, 21,000,000 pounds of freight passed over the toll-bridge at Allen, in Lyons County, Kansas, alone this season. The business has been larger on the plains, this season, than ever before.

FOR the very best Photographs go to Bradley & Rulofson's (Vance's old stand), corner of Sacramento and Montgomery sts. This celebrated establishment received the First Premium for large Photographs, and also for the best Card Pictures, at the late Fair of the Mechanics Institute in San Francisco. *Twenty-five per cent. discount to the clergy.* ocl2

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING.—You cannot be bald or grey, and neither time or sickness can blemish your Hair, if you use them. Sold by all Druggists.

Agents, Hostetter, Smith, & Dean, San Francisco.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 19th, by the Rev. E. C. Bissell, in the Green Street Congregational Chapel, on Sunday evening, November 19th, David Cobb to Maggie Teresa Fallon. [No cards.]

In this city Nov. 2d, by the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D'Alva Mosse to Nancy E. Larimer, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Nov. 15th, by the Rev. Giles A. Easton, Hugh S. Jones to Eleanor G. Jones.

In this city, Nov. 16th, by the Rev. H. Stebbins, Phineas F. Marston to Mrs. Mary F. Fray.

In Watsonville, Nov. 6th, M. Sheldon Allen to Susan A. Tuttle.

In Sacramento, Nov. 10th, Mark Cox to Georgiana Hyde.

In Lincoln, Nov. 11th, C. Johnson, to Caroline Hanson.

Near Sebastopol, Nov. 9th, W. Ward to Rebecca Peterson.

In Napa, Nov. 9th, John J. Swift to Anna Wilson.

At Howland Flat, Sierra county, Sept. 25th, Wm. Parker to Mrs. Lucy Price.

In Oroville, Nov. 7th, Elijah Pratt to Amelia Eagan.

In Oroville, Nov. 9th, B. D. Leonard to Hattie Marshall.

DIED.

In this city, November 13th, J. E. Cassady, a native of Wisconsin, aged 16 years.

In this city, November 14th, Joseph L. Miller, a native of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

In this city, Nov. 15th, Levi H. Power, of Shasta, aged 45 years.

In this city, November 17th, Frank P., son of Edgar and Matilda A. Briggs, aged 13 months.

In this city, November 16th, Rosetta Leaver, youngest child of Joseph and Rosetta A. Sedgley, aged 11 months and 14 days.

In this city, November 5th, suddenly, Daniel S. Hayden, aged 44 years, formerly of Eastport, Me.

In this city, Nov. 10th, Wm. D. Palmer, a native of New York, aged 31 years.

In this city, Nov. 12th, Ella, youngest child of Ed. and Emily Clark aged 8 months.

In this city, November 12th, F. Butler, infant son of F. B. and Mary A. B. Austin.

In this city, November 13th, Benjamin, son of Capt. P. and Mary Caugnall, aged 6 years 6 mos.

At sea, on board Br. bark Passing Cloud, Nov. 4th, Ellen, wife of Capt. Wm. Clements, and daughter of Robert Mayers of this city, aged 20 years and 10 mos.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl.	6 50	@ 7 00
Do Superfine	6 25	@ 6 50
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb.	3 00	@ 3 25
Wheat (new), ℔ 100 lb.	1 75	@ 2 00
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb.	1 40	@ 1 50
Barley, ℔ 100 lb.	— 95	@ 100
Beans, ℔ lb.	— 3	@ — 4
Potatoes, ℔ lb.	— 1	@ — 1½
Hay, ℔ ton.	10 00	@ 15 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord.	7 —	@ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb.	— 7	@ —
Sheep, dressed, ℔ lb.	— 5	@ — 6
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb.	— 7	@ — 8
Veal.	— 8	@ — 10
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb.	— 8	@ — 10
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb.	— 12½	@ — 14
Groceries, Etc.		
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb.	— 16	@ — 16½
Do China, ℔ lb.	— 10½	@ — 11½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb.	— 27	@ — 27½
Do Rio, ℔ lb.	— 26½	@ — 27
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb.	— 65	@ — 75
Do Green ℔ lb.	— 60	@ — 85
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb.	— 15	@ —
China Rice, ℔ lb.	— 8	@ — 11
Coal Oil, ℔ gall.	— 105	@ — 115
Candles, ℔ lb.	— 27	@ — 28
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb.	— 55	@ — 75
Isthmus do ℔ lb.	— 42½	@ — 45
Cheese, California, ℔ lb.	— 20	@ — 25
Eggs, ℔ doz.	— 70	@ — 75
Lard, ℔ lb.	— 27	@ — 28
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb.	— 28	@ — 30
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	— 18	@ — 20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Luxuriant Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair, Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and never fails to restore grey hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale by all Druggists.

Agents, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.

aug30-6m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS

Have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They are becoming appreciated by an intelligent public. They have restored the withered hand, removed the unsightly hump, cured varicose veins and external abscesses. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections—in all cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

As strengthening plasters, and for skin diseases, especially moth of the skin (lichen), and all unsightly discolorations, they are unsurpassed. In affections of the kidneys, in nervous diseases, stitches and epilepsy, in pains of the back, of the chest, and in tic doloreux and rheumatism, applied over or near the part where the pain is felt, their application is attended with the most satisfactory results.

THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO., "Brandreth Building," New York.

W. F. BRANDRETH, OFFICE AT CRANE & BRIGHAM'S, San Francisco.

Sold by all Druggists. dec8-6m

BEST MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

The Best Pianoforte Book. Is Richardson's New Method	$3 75
The Best Organ Book. Is Zundel's Modern School	4 00
The Best Cabinet Organ Book. Is Winner's Perfect Guide	75
The Best Melodeon Book. Is Zundel's Instructor	2 50
The Best Guitar Book. Is Curtiss' Method	3 00
The Best Violin Book. Is Fessenden's Modern School	2 50
The Best Flute Book. Is Berbiguier's Method	3 00
The Best Violincello Book. Is Romberg's School	3 50
The Best Accordeon Book. Is Winner's Perfect Guide	75
The Best Fife and Flageolet Books. Are Winner's Guides, each	75
The Best Clarinet and Dulcimer. Are Winner's Perfect Guide, 75c; and Low's Instructor	50
The Best Banjo Book. Is Briggs's Complete Instructor	75
The Best Concertina Book. Is the German Concertina Instructor	75
The Best for Brass Instruments. Are Burditt's Complete Preceptors, each	50

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

For sale also, by the Music Dealers, of San Francisco.

nov16-1stf

RELIGIOUS, THEOLOGICAL, AND SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS.

We desire to call the attention of clergymen, and others interested in religious subjects, to our

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK of all the STANDARD Religious & Theological Works OF THE DAY.

To which we are adding, as fast as published, all the NEW PUBLICATIONS as issued from presses of the various Eastern publishers.

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—ALSO—

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All orders by mail promptly attended to, and filled at the lowest prices.

A. ROMAN & CO. Booksellers, Publishers, and Importers, 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

aug24-1stm

PLOWS! PLOWS!

We have on hand and for sale, at the lowest city prices, a large and full assortment of all styles of PLOWS, among which will be found the OHIO CLIPPER STEEL PLOW, with the Mould board *case-hardened.*

Boston Clipper Plows, all sizes;
Peoria patterns Steel Plows;
Boston Eagle Cast Plows;
New York Eagle Cast Plows, all sizes;
Cast and Steel Side Hill Plows;
Double Mould and Shovel Plows;
Shovel Plows, for Corn; Horse Hoes;
Cultivators, all sizes; Gang Cultivators;
Sub-soil Plows; Steel Sowers; Ox Yokes;
Ox Bows; Harrows, all sizes; Ox Shovels;
Portable Mills; Hand Mills;
Hay Cutters, all sizes; Cider Mills;
Grape Crushers; Fanning Mills, all sizes;
Iron and Wood Tray Barrows;
Horse Carts, light and heavy; etc., etc.;

with a full assortment of all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Corner California and Davis Sts.

nov2-1stm

To the Traveling Public.

THE LINCOLN HOUSE, Corner Washington and Front sts., Portland, OREGON. First Class Hotel.

The best and most convenient House in the city or families. Stages and Boats leave the House for the country every day.

S. COFFIN, Proprietor

aug21-1stf

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $750,000.

ASSETS, JULY 1st .... [illegible]

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INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

JONATHAN HUNT, President. A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

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oct22

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Purify the Blood.

To cure us when we are sick, the medicine we use must purify the blood. Consumption would never take away our dearest ones, if purgation with Brandreth's Pills had been sufficiently repeated during the attacks of Influenza, Colds and Coughs. Because the tubercles are a deposit from the blood, which Brandreth's Pills surely remove. Cancer, Canker, and all eruptions of the skin, are from impurities of the blood which would be entirely prevented if Brandreth's Pills were used in full, purifying doses, when our health is first broken by colds, rheumatism, billious affections, dysentery and other causes. Headaches and fevers of all kinds, even bowel affections, pains in different parts of the body, are all the consequence of matters retained in the blood beyond the time nature designed.

Brandreth's Pills, promptly used, even in a single dose of three, four or five, often suffices to produce a permanent cure and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanitary qualities of the Pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy by the use of these Pills, which appear to aid the vital powers, and seem designed by nature as the natural medicine of man.

The Value of the Brandreth's Pills depends upon their wonderful power in strengthening the principle of life, and weakening the principle of disease, and finally expelling it from the body. Let us consider the subject carefully—would disease affect us if our blood were pure? Then in proportion that BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood they tend to restore health. The very action upon the system which BRANDRETH'S Pills possess, convince all who use them that they remove only the impure humors. For if they took any of the healthy fluids from the body it would be weakened. But the contrary is the case.

Brandreth's Pills are composed of the simplest vegetables, singly they have little or no effect, but in combination they are of wonderful power in eradicating disease, and have won themselves the just name of "Universal Remedy."

They Cure Dyspepsia, Reduce, Lessen and Expel the Principle of Disease.

DR. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, R. I., says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few instances would the Physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

MR. LOUIS C. VOGT, publisher of the *Morristown Banner*, says in that pap , in the month of January, 1863, over his own signature, that this noble medicine, Brandreth's Pills, cured him of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other medicine and advice which he had tried had proved altogether useless for his relief; and, further, that their effect is so pleasant that a child would not complain.

But their merits are well known; in full doses there is no super purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness, and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable until this blessed medicine was used.

It is now well known that the BRANDRETH PILLS have cured thousands of hopeless and helpless persons, even when the first physicians had pronounced them beyond all human means of relief. It is now not only well known that the BRANDRETH PILLS *do cure,* but it is also understood *how* they cure—by their purifying effect on the blood, they restore the body to health.

Principal Office for BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, BRANDRETH BUILDING, New York.

W. F. BRANDRETH, Office at CRANE & BRIGHAMS, San Francisco.

For sale by all respectable dealers in Medicine.

dec8-1y

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10,000 cases Goods packed suitable for home and distant markets, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.

july27-1stf J. PEIRCE.

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.

Capital and Surplus .... $250,000.

ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST., In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento.

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ja7

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nov9-1stf

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus $750,000
Deposit in San Francisco 75,000

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The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs. DONOHOE, RALSTON & Co.,

$75,000 Each,

As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.

All Losses promptly paid in United States Gold Coin.

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sept21-1stf

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF— San Francisco, Cal.

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INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Capital Stock, $750,000.

Losses paid in United States Gold Coin.

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CALEB T. FAY, President.
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aug24-1stf

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Because it is the simplest, most durable, easily learned, sews from original spools, the ONLY MACHINE THAT EMBROIDERS, executes the work of all other Machines, makes the ONLY RELIABLE STITCH, on FLANNELS or ELASTIC GOODS, and will sew Goods of any thickness without change of Tension.

EXAMINE, AND TEST THEM BEFORE BUYING.

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From San Francisco to New York.

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FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF,

At Eleven o'clock A.M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York in the splendid steamships of THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers Berthed through.

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ALL our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable to the full amount paid in.

ALL our Policies are indisputable after SEVEN YEARS, for causes usually deemed valid.

Thirty Days Grace allowed on any renewal payment, and *the Policy held good during the time.*

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SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent

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mh23-tf

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY

Having added MARINE INSURANCE To their Business, Are now prepared to issue Policies on MARINE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND FIRE RISKS. ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Office, No. 436 California Street.

J. HUNT, President.
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aug10-1stf

BIGELOW & BROTHER, General Insurance Agents, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Capital Represented, $15,000,000!

CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT, $525,000.

OFFICE: N. W. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

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Losses payable in United States Gold Coin.

BIGELOW & BRO., AGENTS, N. W. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

[mh2-tf]

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

Marine and Fire Insurance. THE CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital - - $200,000.

Office, 318 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Also, Against Loss or Damage by Fire, —ON— Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.

In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.

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C. T. HOPKINS, Secy. ALBERT MILLER, Pres. I. FRANK, Marine Solicitor. L. STEVENS, Vice Pres.

OAKLAND SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The seventh year of this Institution commenced on the 9th of January, 1865. Competent and experienced teachers fill each department of study. This school affords the advantages of a thorough English course; the Ancient and Modern Languages, Calisthenics, Gymnastics, Music, and all the Ornamental Branches. For Catalogues, containing full information, please address

Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.

Catalogues can be obtained at the bookstores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. mh6-tf

College of California.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the College must present to the Faculty testimonials of good moral character from their teachers or other reliable persons; and those who are admitted from other Colleges, are expected to produce certificates of admission in good standing.

For admission to the Freshman Class, candidates are examined in the following studies: Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard's; Andrews' Latin Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries, first five books; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil's Bucolics, and the first six books of the Æneid; Latin Prosody and Composition; Greek Grammar, Crosby's; Crosby's Greek Exercises through; Xenophon's Anabasis, first five books; Greek Testament, the two Gospels, Luke and John; the Greek Accents; English Grammar; Elements of Rhetoric; Geography; Higher Arithmetic; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; and the rudiments of French and Spanish.

No candidate will be admitted to this Class under the age of fourteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

The Examination will take place on TUESDAY, of Commencement Week, June 6th, or at the beginning of the College year, August 2d.

These terms of admission are published for the information of those who may be engaged in various parts of the State, or elsewhere, in preparing to enter the College. mh6-tf

Oakland College School.

The College School forms the Preparatory Department of the College of California, in which students are fitted in regular course or this, or any of the Eastern Colleges. It also offers unusual advantages to young men who desire to acquire a thorough English or business education, and who cannot pursue the full College course. Book-keeping and Penmanship are taught as well and thoroughly as they are in schools exclusively commercial.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT is a school exclusively for boys of twelve years of age and under. Occupying their own ample grounds and separate buildings, the students of this Department are separated, for the most part, from the older students, while at the same time they receive the advantages which can be afforded only in connection with large schools.

The Institution, with its graded divisions, forms, in connection with the College, a chain of Departments where, upon a consistent plan and with steady advancement, students may acquire a complete, solid and finished education. The grounds and building are ample and commodious. The place is distinguished for healthfulness and pleasantness, the corps of teachers is large and efficient; a watchful care is exercised over the entire well-being of the student.

The school is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each; the summer session commencing on the 1st of August, and the winter session on the 15th of January. The summer vacation is six weeks; the winter vacation, four weeks.

The expenses for board, washing and tuition, in the Academic, Intermediate and Primary Departments respectively, are $33, $33, and $30, per month, and for day-scholars, $8, $5 and $4. There are no extra charges, except for Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.

Catalogues and circulars, containing further information, may be obtained by addressing

REV. I. H. BRAYTON, Oakland.

may23-3m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY BENICIA.

The Fourteenth Year of this well-known Institution, commences July 26th, 1865. Catalogues containing all necessary information with regard to the school, can be obtained at the Book Stores in San Francisco, and also at the Seminary.

MISS M. ATKINS, PRINCIPAL.

may18-tf

New Book, Stationery —And— PICTURE STORE.

I invite the attention of the public to a choice collection of

Standard Books,

—AT— 136 MONTGOMERY STREET, UNDER THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

The Stock comprises valuable works in the Departments of Theology, History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, Romance, Philosophy and Science;

ALSO, MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Finely Illustrated,

AND Sabbath-school Books

I also offer for sale, a collection of FINE PICTURES, with or without frames, and shall take special pains to keep a supply of chaste and elegant Engravings and Photographs

Also, a few SUPERIOR OIL PAINTINGS.

An Assortment of FINE STATIONERY on hand.

The Stock will be rendered more complete and attractive by frequent importations from the Eastern States, and will be sold at moderate prices. A special discount to CLERGYMEN and SABBATH SCHOOLS.

I will also act as an agent for the best Eastern Periodicals, Reviews and Newspapers, and receive subscriptions for the same. Eastern and Foreign Books ordered on reasonable terms.

J. HARDY.

aug31-1stf

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO. GROCERS,

302 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,

Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.

Goods delivered at any point within the city limits.

THE FARM.

The Past.

BY T. BENTINHAP.

Ye shall build your seat in the place of graves,
Where the serpent and owl have birth,
Ye shall search the desolate plains and caves
Through the desert's horror and dearth.
Ye shall track the path of the howling wave
For the grandeur and pride of earth.

Oh! where are the hands and the heads of oak,
And the chiefs renowned in story,
Who shook the realms with an earthquake stock
In their wrath, and strength, and glory,
Till the plains were fire, and the skies were smoke,
And the vales and rills ran gory?

Sages and bards of the daring thought,
The god-like and undying,
The flame from the lips of angels caught—
Through the darkness of ages prying,
Burning and cheering, but waning not,
The time and the storm defying!

They struck the lyre of the haunted streams,
By the haunted shades enfolden,
To the shooting stars and the changing gleams
Of the cloud and sunset golden,
And the gods stood there with their crown of beams
In the ages gone and olden.

They piled their domes with a fearless hand,
And the earth was red before them;
They traversed the isles with torch and brand
Till the sun was blotted o'er them;
Thrones were rolled in the startled sand,
And onward the whirlwind bore them.

They wove, oh! many a burning lay
When the moon looked out at even,
And a twisted wreath of the deathless bay
To the victor proud was given,
And they throned the brave where they shine alway
With the stars that shine in Heaven.

The maiden lay down in her summer bower—
Her dreams were of her lover,
There rained on her bosom a purple shower
As the night-gust blew above her,
But gone is the maid and faded the flower,
And the love and the dream are over.

They spake of a clime in the far-off seas—
In the silvery waters lying,
A beautiful land with its Heavenly breeze
Through the amaranth vallies sighing—
A beautiful land with its glorious trees,
Where the tear came not, nor dying.

Short is the tale—they laughed, they sighed;
They breasted the icy river,
And the banded winds where they feasted, glide,
And falter, and fret, and quiver,
And rolling and rocking the antique pile,
Roll, roll and mourn forever.

There are kings whose dirge unheard, is tolled
By the lank hyena's screaming,
There are hearts of more than earthly mould,
These are fetus of anger seeming,
By the gong of the trampling billows knolled,
And wept by the moonshine dreaming.

If it is written on high, it is written below,
Is it heard in the moan of ocean,
Is it breathed when the heart's pure offerings flow
From the lips of pale Devotion—
In all that we dream, or see, or know
Of beauty or life, or motion.

That never the sword, nor love, nor bay,
Nor vigils, nor gold, nor sorrow,
One line of the wasting cheek can stay,
Or a trace from the grave can borrow,
Or unite the hope which is ours to-day,
With the smile and the love of to-morrow.

'Tis a world at best of many a fear—
This clouded scene we wend,
And we know not whether the joy or tear
Our stumbling hopes will end,
Nor yet with whom on that distant sphere
Our weary being will blend.

And over the heart a shadow will come,
And a sorrow upon the eye
As we wander back through the night and gloom
Of the centuries long gone by,
Where the strength of man, the pride and bloom,
In the mould of ages lie.

But it warms the heart, and it conquers pride
To dwell on a theme so solemn,
To sit where the wave of years hath rolled
Its hungry and whelming volume,
And a lesson is ours, most mighty and deep,
In the crumbling and ivied column.

For alone in the awful shadow of graves,
Where the serpent and owl have birth,
Under the sands, in the gloom of caves,
'Midst the desert's horror and dearth,
And deep in the path of the thundrous waves
Are the grandeur and glory of earth.

Potatoes.

Returning from my southern tour, I paid a visit to an intelligent gentleman and familiar friend engaged in agriculture. Calling at his place of business in Philadelphia, the first thing that presented itself to my sight was a number of barrels of potatoes, while large quantities were strewn on the floor. Both as regards the size and beauty (if I may be allowed this term) I have never seen anything to equal. Before obtaining any information from Mr. H., he took me to a platform scale, on which were *fifty* potatoes, the weight of which reached *sixty pounds*, and filled an entire bushel! These are called the *Monitor*. They were raised on very poor soil, without animal manure, and produced 245 bushels to the acre. Another kind which Mr. H. showed me, is called the *Goodrich*, far superior to the Monitor. Those come off the ground so early as to allow making another crop—ruta baga, a Swedish turnip. On poor land 230 bushels have been raised, and on rich land over 400 bushels to the acre. Another kind which Mr. H. exhibited to me is called the *Cuzco*. On the same land 262 bushels were raised. A gentleman at Catawissa, as Mr. H. informed me, on rich land, obtained 440 bushels.

Now for the treatment. The potatoes were all planted whole, of large size—three feet *equal* distance, covered six inches, and cultivated entirely flat—no hilling being permitted at all. The crop was dug by hand with digging forks. Mr. H. regards the plow as the most wasteful implement for harvesting potatoes. As regards expense, it cost him $12 per acre to dig, gather, and store the crops named. No rot ever occurs under this system, and no failure of the crop. As high as thirty bushels per acre of seed were used of some large kinds. In storing, one pint of freshly slacked lime in powder is mixed with each bushel of potatoes. Any tendency to decay from cut or bruised tubers is entirely arrested. Mr. H. plows and subsoils deeply in the fall, and if the land is poor, manures on the surface and harrows in. In the spring subsoils, harrows, rolls, and marks out for corn. At the intersection of the furrows Mr. H. opens six inches deep with the hoe, drops a whole potato, upon which he applies a handful (50 bushels per acre) of mineral compost of wood ashes, plaster, shell lime, bone dust (or super phosphate), and a little salt. Covers and rolls. Three times hoes in each direction, and three times hand hoes. By this method Mr. H. claims—

1st. That there is no failure of the crop.
2d. No rot of sound varieties.
3d. The largest yield the soil is capable of.
4th. The largest proportion of large marketable potato.
5th. No degeneracy of varieties, but constant improvement.
6th. No necessity for rotation of crops, as the potato can be grown indefinitely, on the same soil, with constantly increasing results.
7th. The greatest economy of culture and harvesting.

Twenty-one varieties were grown by Mr. H. this year, of which the early Goodrich and the Harrison, (not a seedling of his) be esteemed far superior to any other he has ever raised, and next the *Cuzco*. Mr. H. plants the largest and finest he can get; never allows a cut one to be put in the ground. It is noteworthy that his small potatoes average one-tenth less than his crop.

Mr. H. raised on 37,000 of an acre 1,000 baskets of tomatoes (three equal to two bushels) which is equal to 1,040 baskets, or 690 bushels per acre. They were raised also on the same soil, contained with one shovelful of barn compost in the hill at the time of planting. Mr. H. was once a land surveyor and civil engineer, and his services can be taken as authentic.

Mr. H. finds seed growing so unprofitable that he don't grow them.

Mr. H. undertook farming on a small scale two years ago, totally inexperienced. One year's practice extinguished all his faith in most of the traditions of agriculture. Mr. H. is his own foreman, and does his own thinking and acting.

Prof. Silliman, who has traveled in Europe and the Pacific States, visited Mr. H's farm some short time since, and pronounced it equal to anything he had ever seen.

Mr. H's farm is situated on Queen Lane, Germantown, Pa.—*Corr. N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Selected Recipes.

EGG PLANT.—Take fresh purple ones, and pull out the stem; parboil them and cut them in slices about an inch thick. Dip them in a beaten egg, and then in a plate of bread or cracker crumbs, with salt and pepper, and fry them in drippings until they are nicely browned.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One teacup of sweet milk, three of flour, one coffee cup of brown sugar, one egg, one table spoonful of butter, half a tea spoonful of saleratus. Melt the butter. Dissolve the saleratus in a little of the milk, and stir it in after the other ingredients are mixed. Bake half an hour. To be eaten with sweet sauce.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

Extensive Steamboat and Railroad Projects!

We find the following in the San Mateo *Gazette* of November 4th:

It is currently reported that parties owning a majority of the stock in the California Steam Navigation Company have arranged a grand railroad programme that, if carried out, would result in magnificent benefits to the State. The prospect is this, as near as we can understand it: First, to secure the franchise of the San Francisco and Oakland, and the San Francisco and Alameda ferry lines of boats and railroads, (this is reported to have been already done,) then turn the track of the Alameda Railroad across to San Antonio Creek into Oakland, stop the Alameda Ferry, and put the boats of the Alameda line upon the Oakland line and so pass passengers for Alameda via Oakland, having the boats to leave every twenty minutes—the Oakland connection to be made at Goat Island, the Oakland wharf to continue on to that point. The new road so consolidated is to be continued on to Stockton, as others stop. From the Oakland wharf the company propose to run a track to the foot hills, thence around to San Pablo which scheme, if carried into effect, will open up a vast amount of good farming land for settlement by men of small means, and will undoubtedly be of great pecuniary benefit to the projectors of the enterprise. The other project is, to continue the Sacramento Valley and Placerville Railroad to Virginia City, and build a railroad to connect with the Sacramento Valley and the Placerville railroads, commencing at Folsom, in Sacramento county, and running from thence to Taylor's Tavern, thence to Walnut store, on the Sacramento river, thence via Brannan Island, to the upper part of Suisun, and thence to Newport, at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The California Steam Navigation Company's boats to run as far as Newport from San Francisco, and to discontinue their boats to Sacramento. The California Central Railroad Company's track to be immediately completed from Lincoln to Marysville. By the proposed passenger route from San Francisco for Marysville, and above, will go to Newport by the California Steam Navigation Company's boats, thence per railroad to Folsom, where they will take the cars of the Central. Passengers for Sacramento will go to Folsom, thence per cars of Sacramento Valley Railroad to Sacramento City. Persons wishing to go to any place on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad will take Folsom as their point of departure, at the junction of the California Central and Central Pacific Railroads. Passengers for Virginia City and way points will go right through from Newport without change of cars. This railroad and steamboat line, if carried out, (and there is every probability that it will be) will increase the value of property all along the route, and in the end be not only a splendid speculation pecuniarily for the projectors, but of great benefit to the State.

RAILROAD TALK.—The Placerville *Union* has the following on the railroad project of the San Mateo *Gazette*, as above:

This plan, with some important modifications, will be substantially carried out. Capitalists are now in New York making the necessary arrangements for iron, locomotives, etc. The road to Shingle Springs from Placerville will be completed before the opening of the spring trade, and the extension from near Folsom to Rio Vista or Newport. [It was to have been done this fall.] Passengers and freight will thus go straight to Nevada, instead of by the horse-shoe route (including a ride on the hog's back) which they are now compelled to traverse. The other advantages to Placerville and this section, will suggest themselves to every one. The city will be within five hours' travel of San Francisco.

The Petroleum Lands and Companies of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.

A correspondent of the Pajaro *Times* writes from San Luis Obispo concerning petroleum and asphaltum, as follows:

The first contract made by oil speculators with land owners in this county, was about a year ago, by Levi Parsons, of San Francisco, with F. Z. Branch. The latter gentleman then leased to the former about 12 or 15 leagues of land, prolific in asphaltum, and with numerous oil indications. Term of lease, ten years, with provision for renewal through several succeeding terms of like extent. Consideration, 10 per cent. reservation of the oil, delivered in a crude form, upon the ground. Parsons afterwards assigned to a Philadelphia or New York company, and I presume you have seen a flaming advertisement, put forth by them, showing the flattering prospects of the ranchos Santa Manuela, Corral de Piedras, Boles de Chimasel and Arroyo Grande, for the great oil of carbonetum which a while since so turned the heads of the Eastern people. No work has yet been done on this land, but the machinery is expected for it in a few days, and then the work will be commenced. In April last, George Hearst, contracted with the Avila family, the owners of the rancho at the San Luis Obispo landing, for "all the oil, asphaltum, and other substances containing oil, etc." to be found on their land—about four leagues—and a well is now being bored to test the same. A steam engine has been purchased and will shortly be put up, so as to carry on the work with vigor. This is the only work of this kind yet commenced, and it is not sufficiently advanced to enable me to indicate results. However, I am assured by a person who has visited the work that they "smell oil" there. Asphaltum and oil indications are very abundant in this county, but not so much so as in the next county south.

Coal vein in Santa Barbara county is, I understand, a fixed fact. Although in three or four wells which are in course of operation a flow of oil has not yet been obtained, nevertheless the amount of crude oil which runs to waste at the surface, is so enormous, that it would seem to be impossible that there should not exist below an immense deposit. Between the town of Santa Barbara and the boundary of Los Angelos county, there are now perhaps 100 new comers in the employ of Eastern capitalists, actively boring for oil. At San Buenaventura, where the first oil enterprise was started, years ago, by Mr. Gilbert, they are now shipping crude oil by the hundred barrels to San Francisco, for refinement. This oil is the natural yield of the oil springs without boring. I am told that in the valley of San Buenaventura alone, hundreds of barrels of crude oil have run to waste heretofore daily, being the natural flow of the oil springs existing there. How can it be possible, then, but that a living spring will be struck there somewhere? Be this as it may, coal oil prospects in that county are assuming to improve rapidly in many respects. More than three-fourths of the land of that county has within the past year changed hands, either forever, or for a term of years. This change is all the more beneficent from the fact that the former owners were impoverished and in debt, and unable to utilize the land they held. Taxes were eating them up year by year. Now these same lands are in the hands of men who are competent to develop their resources, and in doing so enhance the value of all property in the county and largely increase the means of well-doing for the entire population. In addition to delving beneath the surface, I hear that one Eastern company has determined to cultivate the superfices of their domain, having commenced taking measures for planting an immense vineyard, of many thousand vines, which will be completed during the coming season. Every indication points to a great revival in Santa Barbara during the coming year, consequent upon the development of the enterprises above hinted at, and I should not be surprised soon to hear of a rush for that county. Already building lots in the town of San Buenaventura have risen largely in value, and in the town of Santa Barbara property has appreciated to some extent.

Spanish Hostilities.

It will be remembered that Spain, having made certain claims against the Republic of Chile, originating in the Spanish-Peruvian question, the same were settled in May last, to the satisfaction of its representative, Mr. Tavira—H. C. M. Minister, resident at the capital (Santiago)—and forwarded to the mother country for the approval of Queen Isabella. A change in the Spanish Ministry having taken place in the meantime, this arrangement was set aside on the plea that Tavira had exceeded his instructions, and the Admiral of the Spanish squadron, Pareja, was ordered to re-open Spain's pretended complaints. To this end the Spanish Admiral arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th inst., (the first of the national holidays in commemoration of the Republic's Independence,) and the same day handed in his ultimatum, the contents of which were refused as unacceptable. On the 24th, the Spanish Admiral declared the whole coast of Chile, with its innumerable ports, under blockade by his seven vessels of war, so far. On the 24th and 25th, the following vessels came off the port, and were warned off by the blockading frigate Resolucion, viz.: British barks Atocea, Athelstan, and Egbert from Swansea, and Clifton from Buenos Ayres; as also the Hamburg barks Margarita, from Antwerp, and Ricardo from Hamburg—all of which, it is supposed, have proceeded North. The British bark Jarndy was also one of the number, but returned the following day in distress, and was allowed to anchor, to refit.

The undermentioned vessels entered and anchored before being warned off: British barks West Australian, from Newport, Adam Sedgwick and Ellen Hargrave, from Liverpool; and French ship Napoleon III., from Havre. The Spanish Admiral ordered them away again, but the commanders of H. B. M.'s ships, together with their respective Ministers, interfered, when Admiral Pareja at length agreed to allow them to discharge within the term originally given (10 days) to other vessels at the time of notification of the blockade.

So far as we have news from the Coast, we hear of the seizure of nine Chilian vessels, at Calders by the Spanish blockaders.

A protest has been handed the Spanish Admiral, from the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, regarding the inefficiency of the blockade; which, so far, has not been replied to.

Commerce is at a stand-still, and foreign interests in particular will be ruined should the present state of things last for a few months longer, as in all probability they will, considering the firmness of the Government and the unanimity of public opinion deprecating this Spanish vandalism; the country, moreover, having within itself ample resources for a protracted blockade, perhaps longer than the solvency of the Spanish Nation can well bear.

FREIGHT REMARKS.—Owing to the blockade being put on this coast, vessels enabled to complete their loading within the ten days allowed for their departure have obtained extreme rates.—*Bunster's Circular*, for October.

THE

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!

THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,

AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,

STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

New Bedford Oil Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9TH, 1865.

SPERM OIL—There was considerable activity in the market the middle of the week, the demand being principally for export, for which parcels amounting to 5,000 bbls were sold at $2 30. To the trade 945 bbls at $2 30; 60 do inferior at $2 25; 47 do dark $2; and in Boston, 170 do, at a price not transpired. The market is quiet at the close.

WHALE OIL—The market has been quiet since our last, and without transactions. Holders firm at $1 70.

WHALEBONE—7,000 lbs Davis Straits sold, for home use, at $2 25, cash. Stock in the country about 225,000 lbs. The arrivals from the Davis Straits Fishery so far this season are 80,000 lbs.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Oct. 9, 1865:

	Sperm. Bbls	Whale. Bbls	Bone. Lbs
For the week	945	670	12,000
Previously	28,538	70,123	594,600
From Jan. 1 to date	29,483	70,793	546,600
Same time last year	53,925	66,830	808,900

MEXICAN MINE.—This is one of the oldest mines in this State, and the one from which the first piece of silver ore was taken in 1850. Yesterday we took a look at the mine to see what the rich ore now on hand from that is, at the dump in front of the works. In company with Mr. Alexander Kennedy, foreman of the mine, we took a flying trip through tunnels, down ladders, through levelines, on stopes, down mines, etc. Entering through the old Mexican tunnel on A street, which was run in 1859, by the original owners of this claim, passing through the tunnel 575 feet to where the old incline is, we made an examination at that point, (the point from which we found fully developed and rich in black sulphurets of silver, and at this point is where the Mexicans took the first silver ore, which created the great revolution in San Francisco, etc., to which we owe our present prosperity. In early times the mine was badly worked and hogged out, but under the supervision of Mr. Kennedy, the works are being put in a substantial condition. Some fine ore was found among the debris at the foot to the short tunnel running north thirty feet through a newly discovered belt of ore that lay between the third and fourth levels. 500 tons of rock has been taken from the stopes in the Mexican, which yields from $40 to $60 per ton. Six tons of select rock worked at the Company's mill paid $600 to the ton.

Descending a winze 48 feet to a tunnel that runs 150 ft. to the north, we found that the men were following a new body of ore, which had just made the discovery of another new vein of ore. Upon a careful examination of the rock, it displayed the richest of black sulphurets of silver. Still down, we arrived at the sixth station, passing through a tunnel 100 feet in and down another winze 40 feet to the sixth level of the Ophir Company, passing through a small cut into the Mexican Works, between the sixth and seventh levels, here we found admirable working ground, and a body of ore 100 feet deep, and from eight to twelve feet in width. The Company are now taking out fifty tons every day, which is worked in the Company's mill at Empire City. The chemist is Mr. Pond, and the owners, Virgin & Co., of San Francisco and New York.—*Virginia Union.*

LAND AND CROPS IN YOLO.—The Woodland *News* says:

We daily witness the passing of many heavily laden "prairie schooners," with their "back-action," on their way to the nearest shipping point. Farmers are making an effort to ship off their loose grain on the rainy season sets in. They failed to realize for some time the immense amount of grain raised in Yolo county during the past summer, and after months of tedious threshing, their product seems to be still large. Land is cheap, but the present influx of population indicates the speedy settlement of all our idle lands; the success of irrigation, too, has added to our substantial good reputation of our thrifty county, and farmers looking for a permanent and valuable business, find much encouragement in our midst.

QUARTZ IN BUTTE.—The Oroville *Record* of Nov. 11th says:

There are several parties prospecting for gold-bearing quartz at Mountain Spring, and some rich lodes have been discovered. We learn that no less than five quartz mills will be erected in this township next spring. A lead recently discovered near Humphreys', has been let at $300, and the process at $20 per ton. Men have been at work on the Carlton Creek ledge for several years, getting out quartz and washing it in sluices, making good wages and saving two cents. We understand that they contemplate erecting a mill on their lead, in the spring. We may expect a lively time in quartz next summer.

The Humboldt *Jornal* of October 26th gives a list of about 20 companies that are boring for oil in the various petroleum districts of that county. Some are down 200 feet, and are said to have "fine indications," but no flowing well is yet reported.

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New York Journals.

PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $6 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $8; Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, $4; Boston American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5 50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Star and Banner of Light, $4; Boston Saturday Evening, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $6; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco California Farmer, $3; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $5; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $6; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, $3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $6; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 5; Merry's Museum, $3; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $3; Merryman's Monthly, $3; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $12; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London News of the World, $13 50; Illustrated London Queen, $14; London Journal, $4; London Weekly Dispatch, $13; London Week's End, $13; Bell's Life in London, $12; Observer, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $4; London Saturday Review, $14; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $12; Black wood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $5; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6; All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion, $6; Westminster Review, $4; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $8; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $8; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $6.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

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